THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Mail Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,131—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs 57, per Hbd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4000	800	I. Reeves	23rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	30th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	27th ,,
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	25th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	10.0	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weigheli	22nd ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd May.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	295	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

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THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
aMARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer. aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Wallusching	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S. Hispania....3380 T. R...S. Abrey....to sail 12th June

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows:—

CITY OF EDINBURGH .....10th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 25th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 28th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 22, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	31st May 1890

FOR NEW ZEALAND DIRECT FROM CALCUTTA.

		On or about
BHUNDARA	2,899	28th June 1890.
CAIRNTOUL	1,668	15th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1889. Agents.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE A1. S. S. "SCULPTOR," 852 tons, sails as above on THURSDAY, 22nd inst.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FAZULBHOY VISRAM & Co.,
Samuel St., Mandvi.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Detlefsen, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo. Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent

93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

THE MACIVOR Chartered s. s. "BEDOUIN," has ARRIVED from GLASSGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, May 19, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IVORY GOODS.

New Stock just to hand. A pretty and useful Assortment of articles suitable for Presents, &c.

	Rs. a.
Ivory backed Hair Brushes, Pairs, in cases, together with Ivory Glove Stretcher, Dressing Comb, and Hand Mirror, per case	130 0
Ivory backed Hair Brushes for Ladies or Gentlemen, Pairs, in cases, complete with Comb to match, per case...Rs. 47-8, Rs. 38, Rs. 67-8,	75 0
Ivory backed Hair Brushes, Military shape, for Gents, in Solid Leather case, per pair Rs. 45,	Rs. 50, 60 0
Ivory backed Hair Brushes for Infants' use, each	6 4
Ivory Dressing Combs, each	Rs. 8-8 10 8
Ivory Rat Tail Combs for Ladies' use, each Rs.	4 4 12
Ivory Hat and Clothes Brushes, each	15 0
Ivory Hand Mirrors, each	30 0
Ivory Glove Stretchers, each	12 8
Ivory Mounted Razor Strops each	9 0
Ivory Paper Knives, in great variety, each from	Rs. 7 to 65 0
Ivory Paper Knives, with Sterling Silver Handles, each	Rs. 25 to 63 0
Ivory Paper Knives for Pocket, each	1 8
Ivory Book Markers, ornamented with Silver, each	2 12
Ivory Memorandum Tablets, each	6 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPIRIT FLASKS, TRAVELLERS' COMPANIONS, &c.

	Rs. a
Spirit Flasks, Glass Bodies, leather covered, with White Metal Cups and Screw Mounts, assorted sizes Rs. 2-8 to	4 8
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Spirit Flasks, Glass Bodies, Morocco or Russia Leather covered, with Electro-Plated Cup and Screw Mounts, Oval Shape Rs. 8 to	13 8
Spirit Flasks as above, Concave Shape, for the Breast Pocket, with Bayonet Catch and best Electro-Plated Cup and Mount Rs. 18 to	25 0
Spirit Flasks, all White Metal, Screw Mounts, Oblong or Concave, for Pocket from	5 12
Spirit Flasks, Oblong or Concave, with Cup to come over Cap from	3 8
Spirit Flasks, all Electro-Plate, Screw Mounts, without Cup, Oblong or Oval from	7 8
Spirit Flasks as above, with Bayonet Catch... from	15 0
Holster Flasks, Glass Bodies, Electro-Plated Screw Cap, with Chain attached from	7 0
Holster Flasks as above, with Bayonet Catch, from	10 8
Holster Flasks, covered with Morocco or Russian Leather, Bayonet Catch from	18 0
Holster Flasks, all Electro-Plate, complete with Gun and Chain to Cap from	12 0
from	0
Also a Choice Assortment of Hall Marked Silver Flasks from	
Travellers' Companions, consisting of one pint size Electro-Plate Tumbler, with Plated Spirit Flask fitting inside, in Solid Leather Sling Case	36 0
Ditto. ditto. ½ pint size...	22 0

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SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

Prepared only by Treacher & Co.

An elegant and most efficient preparation, made from the fresh Betel-Nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath. Per jar, Re. 1-4.

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Prepared from the formula of E. Saunders, Esq., Surgeon Dentist to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family.

A delicately fragrant Tooth Powder, preventing the formation of tartar, and preserving the enamel. In boxes, Re. 1-0; in stoppered bottles, Re. 1-12.

TREACHER'S CARBOLIC MOUTH WASH.

An agreeable and pleasantly perfumed preparation The value of Carbolic acid as an antiseptic and Purifier is well known and appreciated. It has a most beneficial preservative action upon the Teeth, it strengthens the Gums and purifies the breath thus preventing Toothache.

Directions.—A teaspoonful to be added to half a tumblerful of water and used as a Mouth Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-8.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Per box, As. 10; per bottle, As. 12.

TREACHER & CO'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes. It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for toilet and nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be absolutely *free from arsenic or other injurious matter*. Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1-0.

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An agreeable demulcent preparation for abrasions and roughness of the skin. Per bottle, As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

MILK OF ROSES.

A delicate and innocuous preventive of sunburn, freckles, &c. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ORIENTAL DOUCHE.
FOR THE HAIR.

This is an admirable preparation, and is strongly recommended for its cleansing, preserving, and strengthening properties. As a dressing it is all that can be desired, and will be found to produce a delicious and refreshing coolness when used as a douche after the bath. Per bottle Re. 1-8.

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A celebrated preparation for which there is a great demand. It prevents and destroys scurf, strengthens and preserves the Hair. Per bottle As. 12 and Re. 1-0.

TREACHER'S LIMEJUICE AND GLYCERINE.

This *purified, fresh* preparation by the Company cleanses and imparts a beautiful gloss to the Hair, prevents dandriff, and keeps the scalp soft and cool. Per bottle, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12.

CIROLINE.

A powerful restorative for deficiency of vigour in the vessels of the scalp, commonly resulting in the loss of the Hair. Its exquisite delicacy renders it agreeable to the most fastidious taste. In stoppered bottles. Per bottle, Rs. 2-0.

ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH.

Prepared from this celebrated Surgeon's favourite prescription, and one which is much in vogue among the Aristocracy of England. In stoppered bottles. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4.

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Prepared from the finest English (Mitcham) Lavender. For sweetness and durability cannot be surpassed, the delightful aroma of the Lavender being preserved, and not superseded by the addition of other perfumes. Per bottle, Rs. 2-0; double size, Rs. 3-8.

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A large selection. Small: Re. 1-4; medium, Rs. 2-4; large, Rs. 3-8; extra large Rs. 6-8 each.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.

FLORIDA WATER AND KANANGA WATER.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

From J. M. Farina, opposite the Julich's Place, Cologne, From J. M. Farina, No. 4, Julich's Place, Cologne.

For this Brand TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are the appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

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BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

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Ginger Ale ,,	4 0
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THE BETEL or ARECA NUT has been employed in the East from time immemorial for the Teeth, and by the use of this Preparation, which is most pleasant, the Teeth become pearly white, the gums hard and healthy, and Toothache is prevented.

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SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their

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Soda Water, &c.	0 12 per doz
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PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy om Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on nd commands a magnificent and a charming d.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

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ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

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Not to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

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"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS	per 1,000 Rs. 30	per 100 Rs.	3-8.
TRABUCOS	,, ,, 35	,, ,,	4-0.
ROYALS	,, ,, 40	,, ,,	4-8.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219½ High Holborn London, Eng.

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SOAP STONE PAINT!

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SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 20 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

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DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

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TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

khbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT. FELT HATS.

GREASE PROOF LININGS,

FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED. SHAPES.

BEST QUALITY. LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO., OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium	Rs. 8 8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes	
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout	
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO NIGHT !!!
GRAND AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT.
TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL, GROUNDS, AND ELPHINSTONE GARDENS.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF
THE GOVERNMENT, THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND THE BRIGADIER GENERAL COMMANDING.
Under the auspicies of
THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS IN THE TOWN HALL.
Address—Aims & Objects of the Association, Revd. G. B. Rulack.....8-30 P.M.
Adress—For the Ladies.....Mrs. S. Gostling.....8-45 P.M.
Address—For the Ladies....D. Emma B. Ryder, M.D.
.....8-55 P.M.
Address—Aims and Objects of the Association..Revd. R.A. Squires.....9 P.M.
Song.....By a Lady.
Song, Comic.....By a Gentleman.
Song, Comic.....By a Gentleman.
Song, in Character.....By a Gentleman.
Duet—Harp and Violin by Gentlemen Amateurs. 9 to 12 P.M.
Hindu Impersonation.....Mr. L. L. D.
Trio—Violins and Harp by Gentlemen Amateurs. 9 to 12 P.M.
Grand Drawing of very valuable Prizes.....9 to 12 P.M.
Fish Pond valuable Prizes, annas 8, a bait.....9 to 12 P.M.
Bran Pie useful toys, etc, annas 8, a dip..... 9 to 12 P.M.
Automatic Race Course : a novel invention....9 to 12 P.M.

A special Piano lent for the occasion by Messrs. S Rose and Co.

SUPERB FINE ART GALLERY.
The Unique Photographic Studio.

Prizes for the best Conundrums and Poems after being approved of by the Public to be given away at 11 p.m.

Refreshments of the best quality under able Management.
Delicious Ices to suit the weather.
Tea, Coffee and Cakes.

GARDENS.
"The Light Fantastic" on a superb dancing Platform specially made for the occasion, the Bohemian Band will be in attendance ; 12 performers.
(From 9-30 p.m.)
Beautiful display of articles for sale by friends of the Association.
Merry-go-Rounds and lots of other fun and amusements.
Don't forget the Bohemian Band composed of Ladies and Gentlemen.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
Children under 12 years Half Price.
Tickets at the gate only.

To-night, 23rd of May, 1890.
Gates open 8 p. m. Fun 8-30 p. m.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, being the QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY and a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 10 of June 1890, at 6 p.m. to consider a proposal to alter Rule IV 20 as to admit of the appointment of a paid secretary.
By order of the committee,
J. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary,
May 23. 1890.

ICES ! ICES ! ! ICES ! ! !
MANGO, PISTACHIO AND STRAWBERRY Cream, PINEAPPLE water Ice. WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality. Wholesale and Retail. Fresh PASTRY every day, ENGLISH and FRENCH Confectionery, CRYSTALLISED Fruits.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1873, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
Sing Copy.....Annas. 4

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for Branch Pipe drains, cast iron down pipes and fittings and other house drainage connection works in the First Section of the Drainage Scheme.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.
4. Previous to the signing of the Contract a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

"CONFERENCES"
BY THE
PADRE AGOSTINO DE MONTEFELTRO,
DELIVERED BY HIM DURING 1889.
(FIRST AND SECOND SERIES).
BY
CHAS. AUBREY ANSELL
(OF ST. ALOYSIUS, BOURNEMOUTH),
Crown 8vo, cloth, extra, with Portrait of the Author, price Rs. 4-8-0 per 2 Series.
THE NEW CELEBRATED FRANCISCAN, AGOSTINO de MONTEFELTRO, is drawing immense audiences to his conferences at the Duomo, and it is a remarkable fact that nearly two-thirds of his hearers *are men*.
The doors are crowded long before the hour of the Sermon, and so popular is the Padre that the Railway Companies run special trains, even from long distances, to convey the eager thousands who flock to hear him preach.
The subjects chosen by the preacher are of the simplest, consisting chiefly of bold and forcible defence of the Christian Faith against modern materialism, eloquent and fervid appeals to the people for truthfulness and honesty in social intercourse, and earnest exhortations to purity of family life.
The moral effect of his discourses is truly wonderful, and his influence over the hearts of his hearers is so intense that thousands of freethinkers throughout the peninsula are returning to the one Faith, and those long sunk in the stupor of indifferentism are at length awakening to this sunburst of truth, and realising the facts of the nobler purposes of existence.
The simplicity of his premises, the clear logic of his arguments, and the soundness of his conclusions, united with a certain magnetism of manner, and intense sympathy with the *people*, are the evident causes of his great success, and have placed him high amongst the great preachers of the century. He is already alluded to as "The Italian Lacordaire."

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY.
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
Every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas, Skating Free.
Evenings 8-30 to 11.
TUESDAY'S only 8 annas.
Other nights Re. 1.
WEDNESDAY, an Obstacle Race, &c.
SATURDAY, Grand Assault of Arms.
AMUSEMENTS EVERY EVENING.
Skates as usual.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, Ladies' Invitation Nights.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
NOTICE.
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HOLIDAY, 24th MAY, ADDITIONAL TRAIN to NAREL, for MATHERAN PASSENGERS and to KHANDALA and LANOWLI.
ON FRIDAY next, the twenty-third instant, Passengers to Narel for Matheran and to Khandala and Lanowli can leave Bombay at 4-30 p.m. by the Jabalpur Passenger Train, and will be conveyed from Kalyan to Narel and to Khandala and Lanowli by a Special Train which will leave directly after the arrival of the Jabalpur Train at Kalyan. The Special will arrive at Narel at about 7, at Khandala at about 9, and at Lanowli at about 9-20.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twentieth of May, 1890.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)
CAPITAL £1,000,250.
THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.
Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1890. 11, Elphinstone Circle.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium is 6200 feet above Sea
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NOTICE
IS here by given, that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDU and MADUT, respectively, in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July, 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on the 1st proximo, at the office of the undersigned.
2. Tenders must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 10 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the currency of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.
3. Each Tender for Chandu must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, and each Tender for Madut by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.
4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.
5. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the license.
6. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Custom, Salt, Opium and Abkari.
J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, May, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
GABRIEL Sr. MARC	Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,
Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.
MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrarta, Cadiz. 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.
For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	17 12
„ 2 „	18 8	20 12
„ 3 „	20 12	23 0
„ 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
„ 2 „ (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
„ 3 „	25 0	27 0
„ Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
„ 2 „	20 0	22 8
„ Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45 0	49 0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards.
Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.
W. CROWDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS: 1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 1 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

JUST ARRIVED from China and Japan, an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish. Also DRIED GINGER PRESERVE.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLD FRIENDS and New Friends—and even No Friends—are all heartily invited to the ALFRESCO To-Night.

MONSOON RATES from Rs. 100 to 200 per month. Apply to GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

CRICKET.—Try our Kangaroo Spring Bats. The specialite in this Bat consists in the extra driving and hitting power. Jarring is entirely avoided. Rs. 12 only. K. R. PARAKH & Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

NUMEROUS are the grateful dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motiwala for his valuable DINNER PILLS whereby they have been cured of their distressing ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. Motivala, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 annas per phial.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED, Hindoo preferred, an Experienced man of good family. Apply by letter with Testimonials, stating Salary, to PHIPSON and Co.

WANTED to JOIN on 1st June next.—A thoroughly competent and experienced 1st Class ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT, 2 ENGINE-DRIVERS, a SERCANG FOREMAN, 2 PATTERN MAKERS, a BLACKSMITH and a few TURNERS and FITTERS. Apply STATING PAY, &c., enclosing certificates, to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP, 1890.—Subscribers should send remittances by Telegraphic Money Order, as the Sweep closes on 31st May. Tickets Rs. 10 each from Captain Stephens, Rangoon.

CUMBALLA HILL.—A gentleman living at "Altamont" will be glad to meet with another or a married couple to share expenses till October. Apply to No. 1, care of this paper.

TO LET.—A large unfurnished and commodious BUNGALOW, No. 83, in Civil Lines, Poona, for the Season from June to October or for one year certain. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona, or to Mr. BAPUJI SORABJEE FRAMJEE, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Ba liwalla's Aqua-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Aqua-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 39, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, sealed pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay† Poona and Secunderabad.

CRICKET BATS.—Cook's Magic, Rs. 12 ; Dark's Cork Handle, Rs. 12 ; Star, Rs. 11 ; Lillywhite's Spring, Rs. 14-8 ; Jeffries' Spring, Rs. 13 ; Ayre's Rs. 8-4 ; Cobbett's, Rs. 10 ; Duke's, Rs. 8-4 ; Page's, Rs. 8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

THE only Firm in Bombay who repairs Celestinas Aristons, Phœnix and all sorts of Hand Organs ; and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in Stock.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and jail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted brougham in very good order.
1 powerful chesnut Arab horse, 14-2½, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built second-hand landau.
1 handsome fast-trotting bay Arab, very quiet to ride and drive.
1 mail-phaeton convertible into a wagonette.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, hard working.
1 handsome strong bay pony 13 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strongly made dog-cart in very good order.

On WEADNSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, teakwood and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, oleographs and pictures. Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.
The property will be on view 1 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogli opposite the gates of the G. I. P. R. Chinchpogli Station, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table ornament, table and hanging kerosine lamps, books, &c., the property of G. W. PITT, Esq.
The property will be on view from Monday.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "APOLLO."
On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder by order of the concerned—
The steam launch "Apollo" with her apparel, tackle, sails, &c., as she now stands off Apollo Bunder. She is 61 ft. long, 17ft. broad, and 11 ft. deep ; her register tonnage is 1,393 tons.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings in gilt frame, a first-rate large size French iron safe, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks' patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of M. H. Abbas, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE AND WATER DAMAGED YARN AT THE GORDON MILLS, MAHALUXMEE.
Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment of the Gorden Mills Loss, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Mahaluxmee on account of the concerned :—
13 Bales each 400 lbs mule yarn No. 26s.
9 do do 300 lbs do do.
Also a large quantity of loose yarn in knots and bundles
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st May, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF FIRE AND WATER DAMAGED COTTON AT THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, MAHALUXMEE.
Under instructions from the Secretary, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.—
A quantity of fire and water damaged cotton consisting of—
175 buffala bales.
16 full-pressed bales.
8 cooras.
Lying on the premises of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ld., at Mahaluxmee.

SALE OF OILY HARD WASTE AND SPINDLE BANDING.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned, ex- Ballitta "Ratnagiri,"—
14-3 boras oily hard waste.
67 „ spindle bancing.

On MONDAY next, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the property of the late GEORGE MASSON, Esq., consisting of clothes and gown pieces, alpaca, washband and dressing tables, writing table, Japanese screen, bookshelf, dressing glass, towel horse, a double-barrel central-fire gun by S. Alport, single barrel Swineburn pattent rifle in case, saddles, wines, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhuties.
5 „ „ madapollams.
10 cases white ground prints.
6 „ khakee drill.
6 hogsheads John Jeffrey and Co.'s beer.
11 boxes each 1 doz. quarts, R. Maligay and Co.'s special mess champagne.
4 boxes each 2 doz. pints do. do.
1 walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Collard and Collard.
1 eleven stops harmonium by Maisoa.
On account and at the risk of Dawoodbhoy Allibhoy s.s. Kangra.
CB & Co. 9-1131—7 cases silvered plate glass 1in. thick.
On account of the concerned.
3 cases photo plates.
By order of Messrs. P. N. Kerrawalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jaffer Peer Mahomed—
PNK & Co. 7555-56—2 cases 58 dozens alpacca umbrellas.
On account of the underwriter—
A 157 S 96—1 case pencil iers, sea-water damaged.
AT 2 P. M.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 „ serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable carriage horse.
By order of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Mosabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Gopinath Sadasewji
1 strong built landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—
A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD IRON, WOOD, &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.
Under instructions from the superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock Premises on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of grain sweepings, old iron, wood, &c.

BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR, FOR SALE.
Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m.—
The substantially built bungalow situate in a central position at Mahableshwar, and known by the name of the Union House. It contains one drawing and one dining room, and 4 sets each of 2 bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms, besides cookrooms, godown, coach-house and stables. The roof is of iron with zinc ceiling, the ground is about 33 goonthas, and it includes a pucka-built well. The bungalow is occupied by the Government Telegraph Office, at an annual rental of Rs. 912.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL CLOSE TO DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.
On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dewsey Nursey in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd June 1889.
All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1143 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 and new No 1655, old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 2511, and as assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and street No. and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, on the east by the property of the said mortgagor, and on the west by a tank, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHURNEY WADY IN THE LANE OPPOSITE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKET.
On SATURDAY, the 7th May at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hormusjee Shapurjee Kapadia in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 1 th day of November, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 13th day of September, 1888, the undermentioned landed properties :—FIRSTLY.—All that pice of fuzundaree ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Churney Wady without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house and compound of Sewram Gunpati, on the west by a road or passage of the oart, on the north by a private passage leading to a well, and on the south by the house and compound of Sooriajee Gopall, and which said dwelling-house is assessed under ward No. 2973 and street No. 111, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hormusji Sapoorji.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazundarree ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Churney Wady without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by Churney Wady Lane, on the west by a road or passage. On the north by a gully, and on the south by the property of Sewram Gunpatrao, and which said dwelling-house is assessed under ward No. 2977 and street No. 115, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hormusji Shapoorjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1. Nearly new upright grand piano by A. H. Frank.
1. Rubber wheeled tricycle, slightly used.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE—38, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£393,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£196,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—H. L. DAIRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. K. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyona.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 962½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	524
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	810
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	100	1,000	1,000	50	925
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	500
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khanguam Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	780
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,162½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,530
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	580xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	345
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
holapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,900	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	215
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	750
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	930xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	330
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	175
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	103½
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	210 xd. / 140
BackBay Baths	900	5	50	10	189
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	138
Bapty Bros	6,625	20	185	Nil	55
Berars OilMills Co., Limited,	1,230	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	60	2,500	1,000	100	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,375
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	840
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	98
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	200	200	Nil	125
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	500	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co, Ld	100	10	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	20	4,00	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	1,000	200	175	25½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	3)	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	20	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	500	50	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	10
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
Princeof Wales Fire In.	25	8,000	1,000	20	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	5
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	35	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-3	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-7-6
Carolas	,, 240 nm
Mexican Dollars	,, 222-3
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 262
Bar Silver, 17½ betternose	,, 106-12
Gold Leaf	,, 22-4
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 22-2
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 22
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 21-15
Pekin do.	,, 21-12

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 5 15-15-16 to 31-32.
Do, do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 29-32.
Do, do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 6 1-32.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 6 1-16
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 6 1-8.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 6 5-32.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6 9-32.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 6 3-16.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 6 5-16.
Francs	3 Do do.	1'90½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1'91½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	98.
Madras	At sight	100 3-32.
Do.	30 days' do.	99 9-16.
China	Do do.	219½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Al-fresco Entertainment, Town Hall and Circle Gardens, 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSEL ARRIVED,—The steamer Calder arrived yesterday from Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Longstone (s), for Hull ; Etolia (s), Antwerp ; Huzara (s), London, &c. ; Roma (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Malacca (s), Aden, Jeddah, &c. ; Assam (s), Aden ; and Simla (s), Marmugoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered, and the s. s. Huzara left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Patiala entered the dock yesterday ; and the s. s. Melpomene and Etolia left it on Wednesday and yesterday, respectively.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Vinayek Anandrao, late Karkun to the Taluka Village Registrar of Sangamner, in the Ahmednugger Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, has availed himself of the privilege leave granted him for one month by Government yesterday, and Mr. Superintendent Crummy is acting during his absence ; while Inspector Cobb has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the E Division in the place of Mr. Crummy.

BANDORA WILD FLOWERS.—A New sweet-scented perfume is being introduced to the public for trial. It is a triple extract of the wild flowers which grow in the Bandora District, and is prepared by Conrad Brothers, chemists and perfumers. It can be had, as may be seen from advertisement, from the Bandora Surgical and Medical Hall, Harris and Co., Mahim, and D. Fernandes, Medows Street, for the moderate charge of Rs. 1-4.

A DANCE AT CAVEL.—A correspondent writes :—A most successful dance was,on Tuesday, given at Cavel. The hall was very tastefully decorated, and the floor was all that could be desired. Dancing was started punctually at nine, and the gaiety was kept up till the small hours of Wednesday morning. The organiser, Mr. S. Valladares, deserves great praise for his exertions. The music was supplied by the band of the Portuguese Union, under the leadership of Mr. C. S. Pinto.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 2nd Glo'ster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Lancers	Old Guard ..... Crook.
Valse	Tout en Rose ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	Boccaccio ..... Suppe.
Valse	Jennesse Doree ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	Der Freischutz ..... Weber.
Galop (vocal)	Victoria ..... Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Parel Road, by the Coroner, respecting the death of a woman named Casee, aged 20 years. Deceased was the wife of a Malee, named Roopa Balloo. On the 14th instant she was seized with fever, and has been unable to work since then. On the following day she became delirious, and on Wednesday she went amissing. A report was made to the police, and subsequently her dead body was found floating at the Dinshaw Petit Mill Tank. The verdict was, "that the death of Cassee was caused by her having drowned herself in a tank while in the delirium of fever."

COLUMBIA RINK.—The first event on Wednesday evening was another mile-race against the Safety bicycle between Mr. Devenshire and Mr. Bobby, the latter having a quarter lap start. Unfortunately Mr. Devonshire, being too anxious, fell twice, or there would have been a doubt of skates winning this time. The Obstacle Race of last evening caused much fun. There were four competitors, Long, Kenniston, Crutchley, and Earl, who had to get through a ladder and over two charpoys and jump two hurdles. Mr. Kenniston took the lead, but came to grief. Crutchley cleared all the obstacles in grand style, and came in first, Mr. Long second, although one of his skates stuck in the matting.

LOST.—Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee, residing at Girgaum, reports having dropped a pair of pebble spectacles, valued at Rs. 16, somewhere about Chowpatty Sea Face, on Wednesday evening.—Cowasjee Dorabjee, an inspector of the Bombay Water Works Department, reports having dropped a purse containing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 110, and two silver buttons, somewhere near by the Malabar Hill Reservoir, on Wednesday last.—Prince Keretsinghee, of Rajpipla, also reports that his Ranee dropped a gold earring, set with diamonds and emeralds, valued at Rs. 220, somewhere between the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, and the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, on Wednesday night last, while driving in a hack victoria.

THE HALLUCINATIONS OF A SCOTTISH SEAMAN.—Archibald MacDonald, an articled seaman of the s. s. Bedouin and born in Kilreigh, in the Isle of Skye, off the west coast of Scotland appeared yesterday, under the custody of Inspector Lee Smith, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court. Archibald, who has been serving on the seas for nearly twenty years, seems to be labouring under wild hallucinations from his strange conduct. While on board he repeatedly told his comrades that fairies and serpents continually haunted his body, and kept worrying him and threatening to ultimately kill him and turn him out of the ship. In his evidence the captain of the ship stated that the accused left the wheel on one occasion while at sea, and ran all over the vessel after his imaginary fairies. The unhappy Macdonald was, on the examination of Dr. Sydney Smith, declared a lunatic, and ordered to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, two low-caste Hindoo women were charged with the theft of a quantity of groundnuts, valued at 8 annas, by Inspector Butterfield. The two accused had forced open the window of a godown in Mandvie, in which the complainant Heerjee Munjee had his bags of nuts stored. The contents of about twelve of these bags had been emptied the day previous on to the floor. On entering his godowns on Wednesday morning he noticed a stream of light in the further end of his storeroom. He consequently mounted the top tier of bags from which point of vantage he saw the two women standing outside the open window through which they had obtained their plunder. Heerjee adopting a wise precaution, sent two of his servants into either end of the gully and secured the delinquents. The Magistrate, in convicting them, sentenced them to a term of fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

A SCENE IN A LIQUOR-SHOP.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mrs. Gouidi Goldstein, who keeps a refreshment bar on the Kalbadevie Road, charged Sewel Callick and Fanny Callick, husband and wife, with assaulting her on the 3rd of May. From the nature of the evidence it appears that on that occasion Mrs. Callick, who lives above the premises of the complainant, and owing to some prevailing ill-feeling towards her, commenced hammering the boards of her floor violently. The consequence was that a glass lamp of the complainant fell to the ground with a crash, the globe and chimney of which were scattered in pieces. Towards morning whilst her husband was going upstairs, through the rooms of the complainant, Mrs. Goldstein stopped him, and requested him to keep his wife in order, pointing out at the same time the damage she had just sustained. Upon this a quarrel ensued between the parties in which a black lace jacket was torn off of Mrs. Goldstein. High words and abusive language followed, and Mr. Callick, after assaulting the complainant, went outside her shop and hurled a large stone through the window, which happily did not strike her. Matters were accordingly laid before the police, and Mrs. Goldstein produced in Court the remnants of her globe and jacket, together with a quantity of hair which she said had been pulled out of her head. Corroborative evidence as to the assault was given by the servants on the premises of the complainant. Both Mr. and Mrs. Callick denied the charge, observing that the affair had been brought about owing to Mrs. Goldstein having thrown dirty water into the face of accused's wife. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case said it was a very rare one, and sentenced, Mr. Callick to pay a fine of Rs. 80, or suffer one month's imprisonment in default. A fine of Rs. 25 was imposed on Mrs. Callick with the alternative of fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

MR. NORMAN OLIVER, the Assistant Delegate and the British Consul in Portuguese India, has left Goa with Mrs. Oliver, on leave to Europe, handing over charge to Mr. M. C. Leckie.

THE BILLIARD ROOM TRAGEDY AT POONA.

THE case against the soldiers of the Worcester Regiment for having caused the death of a Ghorawalla, named Dhondy Rowjee, on the 15th instant, was resumed before the Cantonment Magistrate, Major Newnham-Smith, on Wednesday.

S. C. Saldanha, Apothecary attached to the Sassoon Hospital, the next witness examined for the prosecution, spoke to the admission of Dhondy Rowjee into the Sassoon Hospital on the evening of the 15th inst. Dhondy was insensible and died four hours after admission, having never regained consciousness.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

His Worship then proceeded to examine the accused No. 1.

What is your name ?—William Banner, Sir.

1st Worcestershire Regiment ?—Yes, Sir.

What is your age ?—22, Sir.

What have you to say regarding the evidence given against you ? You must fully understand that you need not answer the question unless you like.

Last Thursday I went to the billiard room about 3 o'clock in the afternoon with Foley and others. After a time Foley went out, and we then heard a noise outside and saw a lot of natives round the door, with big sticks in their hands round Foley. Presently Foley came running through and went out the other side. A lot of natives then rushed in and laid about them. The man that is dead hit at me several times. I kept backing till I got into a corner. When I got by Private Dance, the deceased struck at Dance, who parried the blow with his left hand, and the stick as it was falling struck me on the wrist. The native was struggling after the stick the same time as I was. I got hold of the stick, and I aimed a blow at his back, but he rose his head up sharp, and it fetched him on his head. I never meant to kill him. I had never seen him before. I had no intention whatever of hitting him on the head, and I am very sorry that he died. I would not have struck him, had I any other way of escape. I have nothing more to say. This stick (produced) is very like the one I used.

The following questions were suggested by Mr. Xavier :—Would your life not have been in danger if you had not struck the deceased ?—It would.

Was your life in danger when the deceased struck at you ?—It was.

His Worship :—Mr. Merwanjee as *amicus curio* have you any question to suggest to help this man ?

Mr. Merwanjee :—No, Sir. The last questions were put at my suggestion.

Samuel Foley, after being duly cautioned, said he was 25 years of age, and was a private in the Worcester Regiment. In answer to the question if he had anything to say, he said :—"On Thursday last between 3 and 4 o'clock I was in the billiard room with Lance Corporal Dixon, Privates Harris, Webb, Dance, Edwardes, Thomas, and Banner. I had just finished a game of billiards when I asked the marker where the rear was. The marker directed me to the right to the compound of the house next door. Harris and I went there. Presently an old man came up, and he laid hold of Private Harris by the arm, and pulled him out into the street, and then he did the same to me. I could not talk Hindustani, and he could not talk English. We kept slanging at one another, and he kept pushing me away. I tried to make him understand that it was the marker who sent me there. The old man would not let me go, and I struck him on the face and knocked him down. A lot of natives gathered round me, and one of them got hold of my leg. I jerked him off, and rushed into the billiard room, dressed and ran out by the back. I know nothing more about it. I never saw this stick (produced) before. I know nothing about it, and I did not stop to see if any of the natives who came round me were armed with sticks.

Question suggested by Captain Thomas, Adjutant, 1st Worcester Regiment. How many natives collected round you ?—About thirty.

Were the natives rushing in after you ?—Yes.

Did you see any of them enter the billiard room ?—Yes. Some of them.

Private Aaron Edwardes, aged 25, after being duly cautioned, said:—"I was in the billiard room on Thurs. day evening with Lance Corporal Dixon and others. I heard Foley ask the marker the way to the rear. The marker told him to go outside and then to turn to the right. He went out. Presently I heard a noise, and a couple of seconds afterwards Foley came rushing into the room followed by a lot of natives. The deceased was, I think, the first man to enter the room. He had a heavy stick in his hand. He was flourishing it about. The other natives also had sticks. Private Banner was standing between two billiard tables, and I saw the deceased strike at Private Banner, but Bauner managed to get out of the way. I was then looking towards the door to see if there was a chance to get out. I then looked round the room and saw Private Dance hemmed in by the natives, and I went to his assistance. I saw the deceased raise his stick to strike Private Dance. He aimed the blow at the latter's head, who warded it off with his left hand, and the stick struck Private Banner on the wrist. The stick fell on the floor and the native and Banner scrambled for it. Banner picked it up, and struck the native on the head. Banner did not try to strike him on the head. The deceased went for Dance who was surrounded by a crowd of natives, and in reaching over them his head was very nearly buried. It was then that Banner struck at him. He raised his head suddenly which caught the descending blow. I did not see Banner after that. If Banner had not escaped he would have been struck by some more natives, for there were two behind him with sticks. I can identify the natives. One was the old man's son, and the other was Peerbhoy Adamjee. I chased these two outside. That is all I know about the row.

Did you drag in or help to drag in Dhondy and Foley ?—I did not.

You did not at all ?—No, Sir.

Were you near the door when Foley came in ?—Well I dare say I was five or six yards away. I was to the right of the billiard table near the wall, near the marking board.

Suggested by Mr. Xavier :—Did you by word or sign instigate Banner to strike the deceased ?—No, Sir.

Inspector Guider asked that a note should be made that the question was suggested by the pleader for the defence.

His Worship :—No, certainly not. I am responsible for these proceedings.

Mr. Xavier then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendants. He said that Private Banner was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and Privates Foley and Edwardes were arraigned on a charge of abetting him in the commission of the offence. Now he was at a loss to know how Edwardes and Foley could be charged as abetting of Banner. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was true, it was obvious to all that these two men acted merely in self-defence. The witnesses Purshotum and Chinamuthoo swore that Foley was seized by the deceased who tried to drag him out of the room into the street. Now what was his object in doing so, simply to deliver him to the mob of infuriated natives who were collected outside, who would have made mince meat of him. While Foley was being dragged out Edwardes went to his assistance, and he in turn was pounced upon. In trying therefore to free himself he was acting only in self-defence. How therefore could they be abettors of Banner ? He considered that there was no case against these men, and that they should be discharged at once. In charging them, the prosecution evidently wished to deprive the accused Banner of their services as witnesses. Turning to the case of Banner he drew his Worship's attention to the evidence of Private Thomas, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. This evidence he said had been corroborated by the statements of Foley and Edwardes. The evidence showed that Private Dance, whom the natives thought was the man who had struck the old Borah, was in danger of his life. Banner went to his assistance, and the deceased struck at him with a stick, the weight of which would have ensured his death. Banner, therefore, in striking back at the native merely defended himself, and his conduct was excused by Section 100 of the Indian Penal Code. The learned pleader called the Magistrate's attention to a ruling reported in 11 Weekly Reports, page 741, in the year 1861, in the case of Regina *vs.* Mahoodin, where it was stated that a man if attacked with a spear might use a lathi in his own defence, although his action resulted in a death. He argued, therefore, that there was no case against Foley and Edwardes, and that the one against Banner was a very doubtful one.

His Worship said that he was not prepared just then to say whether he was satisfied that a charge could be framed against the accused or not. He thanked Mr. Xavier for the assistance he had given him by his able address, and adjourned the case.—*Poona Observer.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Assam, 1,611 tons, Captain E Crewe, sailed yesterday for Aden with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Longstone, 1,515 tons, Captain W G Thompson, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J A Magennis, sailed yesterday for Marmugoa, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain W F Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Busreh with a general cargo, and two saloon passengers and 48 deck.

THE MacIver Line steamer Etolia, Capt. W Gill, sailed yesterday for Plymouth with the following passengers :—Mrs. Adams and two children, Mrs. Alloop, Mrs. Alpin and three children, Lieut. Betham, Mrs. and Miss Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Guidera and two children, Col. and Mrs. Garstin, Mrs. Hillier, Dr. Jameson, Mrs. Legh and child, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. and Miss Middleton, Mrs. McCubbin and infant, Mrs. Johnson Piterkin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sherring, Master and Mr. H. P. K. Skipton.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain J L Parfitt, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr and Mrs Archer and infant. For Yokohama—Mr C Wagner and servant. For Hongkong—Mr Cowasjee M Shroff. For Colombo—Mr Herman Belger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Eiffel Tower	2033	Purse	B	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co.
,, Calder	400	.....	..	B & P S N Co.
,, Strathesk	1454	Walker	D	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Bedouin	1234	Goldsworthy	H J	K Nixon & Co.;
,, Longstone	1515	Thompson	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Durham	2130	Mathias	L	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Suliamut	2414	Webber	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Huzara	1537	Campbell	N	B I S N Co.
,, Inculva	1453	Heimburg	P	J Morrison.
,, Gulf of Mexico	1998	Allen	Q	J Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.			
S.S. Gwalior	3011	Cole	2	P & O Co.
,, Po	1541	Anfosso	3	F Bazzoni.
,, Nizam	1615	Andrews	4	P & O Co.
,, Clyde	2198	Parfitt	5	P & O Co.
,, Germania	1918	Thomas	6	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, Imperator	2444	Becktinger	7	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
,, Etolia	2031	Gill	12	K Nixon & Co.
,, Indrapura	2510	McGill	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Romola	1332	Merrifield	16	J Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Longstone (s)	Thompson	Hull.
	Etolia (s)	Gill	Antwerp.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	London, &c.
	Roma (s)	Tyfe	Rangoon, &c.
	Malacca (s)	Abbrati	Aden, Jeddah, &c.
	Assam (s)	Crewe	Aden.
	Simla (s)	Magennis	Marmugoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Ladakh, for Calcutta.
Steamer Calder, for Persian Gulf.
,, Avala, for Marseilles.

The steamer Clyde, Parfitt, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China via Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sullamut s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Laljee Karamsee ; 49 bales silkwaste, David Sassoon and Co.

Iran s—900 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Manukram ; 125 bales cotton, Thos. J Moore and Co ; 386 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—1,399½ cwts castorseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eiffel Tower s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrapura s—451 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwts mustardseed ; 1,002 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Romola s—700 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gulf of Mexico s—1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat and 300 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co ; 4,152 cwts castorseed, and 472 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 530 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 385 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Strathesk s—106 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 3,999 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co ; 13,875 cwts rapeseed and 6,800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Durham s—1,000 cwts wheat and 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Po s—763 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Durham s—5,450 cwts wheat, 990 cwts castor seed, and 600 cwts tilseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co. ; 330 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 330 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

Lochiel s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—36 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 9 chests opium, J Nowrojee ; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 24½ chests opium, C Ebraham ; 14 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 38 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 9 chests opium, L Chetu ; 30½ chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co ; 14 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 35 chests opium, M H E Ellias ; 1 box silver coins (Rs 4,304). E L Moolchund ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co.

Nizam s—200 bales cotton, K Kalooram ; 75 bales twist, P F Talati ; 36 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 92½ cwts cloves, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 44 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 130 cwts sharkins, A Joosub ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s—101 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 34½ chests opium, C Ebram ; 94 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 21 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 2 chests opium, G Shobhagmal ; 8 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1 chest opium, B Bunsudur.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—6 cases plateglass, S Lilladhur.

Nubia s—7 cases glassware, S. Lilladhur.

Etolia s—500 boxes barsoap, A Shaikadam ; 250 cases barsoap, K Allybhoy ; 100 cases slates, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Strathesk s—59 cases sulphuric acid, Treacher and Co ; 7 packages earthenware, G Poonja.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—40 cases paint, M A Tyabjee ; 158 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co ; 144 casks paint, N Surufally and Co ; 3 cases printed books, Sodder and Co.

Huzara s—70 cases bluecolour, T F Bengalee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Huzara s—3 cases glassware, D Dewraj.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—31 cases aniline colour, S Naraen and Co ; 2 cases printed books, J J D'Silva ; 157 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood ; 50 cases writing paper, A H

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

ALTHOUGH Cotton has shown rather more animation on some days, Export business has, on the whole, been quiet during the past week, Wheat having been dull at some decline in prices, in presence of a very slack demand from shippers and liberal arrivals of the new crop; while Seeds, though steady in tone, have been generally taken to only a moderate extent. Exchange continued to advance until yesterday, when its upward course was checked by the weaker tenor of news concerning the governing metal and rates receded; but this evening's quotations still show an advance of 1-16 to 3-32d. in demand Bank Bills, and ⅛d. in three months' sight Credits on last Thursday's quotations, with a firmer feeling at closing. Money has been rather less plentiful; but the Presidency Bank's rates are unchanged. Government Paper has been unsettled, but closes 1-16 per cent. higher for Fours. Freights, after being firm at enhanced rates, have again become weaker, such demand for tonnage as exists being from speculators, shippers holding back. Though with a fair enquiry at lower rates, ready Import business is quiet, all round, and the proportion of arrival orders put through is stated to be smaller than before.

MONEY.—The stronger demand for Money during the closing weeks of the busy export season, which we hinted last week was not unlikely to be felt, was indicated by the Presidency Bank's Statements of Affairs issued on Monday afternoon, disclosing a decrease in the Cash Balance of nearly 17 lakhs. There had been a falling off of nearly three lakhs in the item of Bills Discounted; but, on the other hand, Loans had increased a little, while large withdrawals had reduced Private Deposits by over 17½ lakhs, the net increase in trade requirements since the previous Saturday having been represented by some 16½ lakhs. In the open market also money has been rather less abundant; but the directors of the Bank of Bombay have seen no reason to make any change in their rates this afternoon and the minimum remains (as does also that of the Bank of Bengal) at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm on the morning of last mail day, with one drawer of Demand at 1s. 5 29-32d., and three months' sight Credits were saleable at 1s. 6 1-16d., at which rates business for the mail was done, the market closing very firm, Bank Telegraphic having been sold at 1s. 5 29-32d. On Saturday the market opened at 1s. 5 15-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5¼d. for three months' sight Credits; and after a few Merchants' Bills had been sold at the latter rate, the quotation advanced to 1s. 5 5-32d. to 3-16d. in an excited market, and Bank Demand to 1s. 6d., with forward available at 1s. 5 31-32d. to the end of the year, and with the tone firm at closing. The tone was firm on Monday at a further advance, and with a still upward tendency; and although some three months' sight Credits were placed in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 6 3-16d., the rate soon became 1s. 6 7-16d., and afterwards further advanced to 1s. 6½d. Bank Telegraphic opened at 1s. 6d., but closed 1-32d. higher. Business, however, was restricted in each direction. At closing, forward Credits could have been placed at 1s. 5 7-32d., and Telegraphic was available at 1s. 6d. The market opened with a firm feeling on Tuesday, with 1s. 6 1-16d. available for ready Telegraphic and, for a short time, at intervals, 1s. 6 3-32d. for Bank Demand. The tone has since been steady, though, at closing, perhaps a little quieter, pending the receipt of further information from the other side. Some three months' sight Francs were sold at 1·91½ by a Bank, for June delivery. Yesterday, under the influence of weaker advices regarding Silver and Silver Securities in London, this market opened weak at a decline of 1-16d. on Tuesday's rates. A considerable business was done in Bank Demand ready, at 1s. 6d, and in Telegraphic, for September-October transfer, at 1s. 5 29-32d.; and later advices from Calcutta reporting further weakness there, rates here further receded 1-32d. with forward Telegraphic, for any time, offering at 1s. 5 ⅞d. A further drop of 5-16d. in the price of Silver was reported by wire this morning, at 47⅛d. per oz.; and Council allotments were advised as 27¼ lakhs of Bills on the three Presidencies at 1s. 5 15-16d., and 2¼ lakhs of Transfers on Madras at 1s. 6d., besides extra allotments of 3½ lakhs of Bills to Calcutta and Madras, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6 1-16d., and 3 lakhs of Transfers on Madras, at 1s. 6 1-16d. Our market, in presence of these advices, was steady at the decline established yesterday; but business generally has been dull. Bank Telegraphic has been available for all the year at 1s. 5 29-32d., and has been placed thereat for November-December transfer. At the close there was a firmer feeling, and we quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 15-16d.	to 21-32
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 29-32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6 1-32d.	
Do. 4 "	...1s. 6 1-16d.	
Do. 6 "	...1s. 6¼d.	
Credits 3 "	...1s. 6 5-32d.	
Do. 6 "	...1s. 6 9-32d.	
Documents 3 "	...1s. 6 3-16d.	
Do. 6 "	...1s. 6 5-16d.	
Francs 3 "	... 190½.	
Do. 6 "	... 191⅞.	

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 14th May, 1890	Rs.	81,71,197
Silver received during the week	"	18,13,533
	Rs.	99,84,730
New coin paid during the week	"	19,03,170
	Rs.	80,81,560
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	17,36,015
	Rs.	98,17,575
Last week	"	1,15,98,637

GOVERNMENT PAPER showed a stronger feeling last Friday, and an advance in rates was established. Fours for cash were quoted in the earlier part of the day, at 103 1-16, and the coming Account 103½, while for the June account 103 3-16 became the rate; but at closing, an advance of 1-16 per cent. on these rates was named. The feeling continued to be firm on Saturday, and prices further advanced to the extent of ⅛ per cent. Fours for cash were quoted early in the day at 103 3-16; the coming account at 103⅛; and the June settlement at 103 5-16, which rates were maintained to the close. On Monday, Four per cents. fluctuated somewhat, but some decline in the morning was recovered in the after part of the day, and the market closed with a firm feeling at Saturday's final quotations. The market was unsettled again on Tuesday, though, on the whole, some advance was established on Monday's closing rates. Fours for cash advanced in the earlier part of the day to 103 5-16; for the coming account to 103⅜; and for June to 103½; but thereafter the feeling became weaker, and 103¼ was the price for Money and Account, and 103⅜ for the June settlement, at which the market closed. In sympathy with weaker news regarding Silver and lower quotations for Rupee Paper from London, this market was weak yesterday, and the cash price for Fours receded ¼ per cent. from the highest point touched yesterday, but closed, after some recovery, at 103 3-16, with the coming account quoted at the same price, and the June settlement at 103¼. To-day the market was weak again, and rates declined to 103 for Money and Account, and to 103⅛ for June; but they rallied again before closing to 1-16 per cent. higher than these quotations. Four and a half per cents have been advanced to 106½, but the price is nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged, at 104¼. Port Frust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower, at 96½.

SHARES have laterly shown more activity, and our weekly list this evening discloses a larger number of alterations than has been noticeable for some time past. In Cotton Mill and Press shares the general tendency of rates has been to favour holders of this scrip; and compared with our quotations of last Thursday, Khandeish Cotton Mill shares have advanced Rs. 75; Madras United, Rs. 50; Luckmidas, and Sassoon, Rs. 40; Dhun, Ripon, and Empress, Rs. 25; Howard and Bullough, and Hyderabad, Rs. 15; City of Bombay, Connaught, Colaba Land and Mill, Coorla, Hindustan, Oriental, and Presidency, Rs. 10 each; Mazagon, Rs. 2½, and Leopold, Rs. 2 per share. On the other hand, Central India have declined Rs. 55; National, Rs. 20; Gordon and Jaffer Alli, Rs. 25; Bombay Cotton, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 20; and Manockji Petit, Rs. 17½; In Press shares, Volkart's have advanced Rs. 25; East Indian, and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 20; Prince of Wales, and French, Rs. 10; and Apollo, New Berar, and Khangaum, Rs. 5; Akbar are Rs. 75 lower; Harvey and Sabapathy, Rs. 35; and Colaba, and Munmar, Rs. 5; other shares in Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher for the first issue, and 15 for the second. Alcock, Ashdown, Bapty Flour, Delhi, and Northern Flour, and Port Canning, are all Rs. 10 higher. Oriental Life are Rs. 5 up. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 higher; Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 5. Thacker and Co. are Rs. 10 lower; Soundy and Co. have declined Rs. 5; and Phillips and Co., Rs. 6. In Bank shares, Bombay are Rs. 7½ lower; Bank of Madras are Rs. 10 down; and New Oriental are Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Supported by a favourable Exchange dealers in the Grey Goods bazaar have been selling very freely; but rates are weaker to some extent. Up-country dealers have been buying from hand to mouth only. Stocks are slightly increasing. There has been a moderate demand at current rates for Bleached Goods, but more especially for light qualities of Jacconets and Mulls, and rates are unaltered. Turkey Red, Dyed and Printed Goods are unchanged in position and price. For Local Goods there has been a moderate demand at last week's rates. The offtake of Imported Goods has been considerably less than last week's estimate, at 3,700 packages; that of local goods is put down at about 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist has been quiet throughout the week, with only a small business passing, but prices are unaltered for all descriptions. China buyers of Bombay Spinnings are hardly willing to operate in forward business, even at current rates, but spinners, strengthened as they are by previous large forward sales, show no disposition to sell without obtaining a rise in rates. The sales for the week are put down at about 1,000 bales only; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule, As.		per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	5⅜	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	5⅝ to 5¾	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	5⅞	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	6 to 6⅛	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	6⅛ to 6⅜	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	6⅜ to 7¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	7½ to 8⅜	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	9 to 9½	"

METALS.—*Copper* has been dull here, the rise in price on the other side notwithstanding, and rates may be called 4 to 8 annas per cwt. lower. *Yellow Metal* also has been dull at a decline of 8 to 12 annas per cwt., hardly any business, however, having transpired. *Iron* keeps quiet in tone at about the level of our last quotations, little having been done in any description during the week.

EXPORTS.

COTTON last week closed with a moderate business passing in this staple for the time of year, and with a dull feeling in the market, though previous prices were maintained, with the exception of those for Bhownugger and Dharwar, which were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. The tone was dull again on Monday, in sympathy with Liverpool advices of Saturday's date, and business became further restricted by the absence of enquiry, both from the Mills and exporters, prices, however, generally being unaltered. Thereafter there was some increase in the volume of business, and yesterday rather more stuff changed hands on the basis of previous quotations, while a steadier feeling prevailed. The largest line during the week has been in Sheagaum, which has been taken both by exporters and local consumers at Rs. 191-93½, the other principal purchases having been in Julgaum, at Rs. 187-90; Indore, at Rs. 193; Untni, at Rs. 188-9½; Karanja, at Rs. 205; Wudwan, at Rs. 193-9½; Veraval, at Rs. 155-95; Verumgaum, at Rs. 175-90; Bhownugger, at Rs 192-210; Bengals, at Rs. 187-95; Dharwar, at Rs. 207-10; and Compta, at Rs. 173-91 per candy. The market closed steady this evening with Khandeish Cotton Rs. 2 per candy lower, but other descriptions unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 89,200 bales, against 83,800 bales to hand during the previous week, and only 42,800 bales in the corresponding week last year. The excess in arrivals this season compared with last has now reached 305,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	186	= 4¼
Do Fully Good	" 186	= 4 3-32d
Do Good	" 176	= 4 1-16d
Belatee, Fine	" 195	= 4¼d
Do. Fully Good	" 190	= 4 3-8 d
Do. Good	" 187	= 4 5-16d
Comra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 216	= 4 31-32d
Do. Good	" 210	= 4 13-16d
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 198	= 4 9-16d
Do. Good	" 190	= 4⅜d
Broach, Fine	" 254	= 5 25-32d
Do. Good	" 240	= 5 15-32d
Dhollera, Fine	" 221	= 5 1-16d
Do. Fully Good	" 205	= 4¾d
Do Good	" 191	= 4 15-32d
S-G Dharwar, Good	" 214	= 4 23-32d
Westerns Good (May-June)	" 213	= 4¾d

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	360,500	271,800
Berar	381,500	382,700
Khandeish	265,500	273,000
Barsi and Nugger	130,500	121,500
Hinganghat	27,000	25,300
Broach	234,500	140,500
Dhollera	339,500	226,000
Sind and Persian	59,000	36,000
Compta and Dharwar.	34,000	46,400
Westerns and Madras.	1,500	4,800
	1,833,500	1,528,900

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	88,435	54,937	58,546
From 1st Jan. to 21st May	1,571,614	13,77,419	1,082,818
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	62,019	61,541	52,163
From 1st Jan. to 21st May	1,085,628	1,091,581	627,470
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,455	1,415	2,033
From 1st Jan. to 21st May	37,651	16,923	16,597

WHEAT.—Closing quiet on last Saturday with a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates, this market opened dull this week, demand from exporters having almost entirely subsided, and arrivals being liberal a decline of one anna per cwt. was established in all descriptions. Thereafter a small business continued to be transacted, and some further slight decline in prices took place; white Pessy of the two qualities being quoted at Rs. 4-5-6 and Rs. 4-4-6 per cwt. respectively; No. 1 Club Delhi, at Rs, 4-4-0; Red Delhi, at Rs.4-0-0; Hard Yellow, at Rs. 4-3 0; and Hard Red, at Rs. 3-12-6 per cwt.

SEEDS.—A rather large business was done, principally in Linseed, at the close of last week; but since then, though the tone of the market has been fairly steady, only a moderate business has transpired, and rates are unchanged, all round.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	406,863	386,622	643,068
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st May	3,069,929	3,439,889	4,921,414
Linseed for the Week	99,182	78,635	117,464
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st May	1,548,817	1,115,853	1,557,334
Rapeseed for the Week	45,695	68,069	93,601
Do. from 1st Jan to 21st May	755,675	788,363	686,310
Gingelly Seed for the Week	14,086	10,656	2,963
Do. from 1st Jan to 21st May	640,369	623,755	593,217

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	302,563	399,303	512,971
Do from 1st Jan. to 21st May	1,997,567	3,033,136	3,196,465
Linseed for the Week	58,802	79,799	174,330
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st May	1,047,701	910,313	1,200,454
Rapeseed for the Week	45,724	124,716	101,403
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st May	531,446	739,717	432,061
Gingelly Seed for the Week	44,413	5,098	14,423
Do. from 1st Jan. to 21st May	731,973	666,891	657,325

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c

Four per cent	103 1-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	106½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil
City of Paris Loan	225
Port Trust Bonds	96¼

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY
4 The Gaekwar's Palaces—The Nawab of Junagadh—Late News.
5 TELEGRAMS.
6 Military News.—Nominated Members of the Legislative Councils.—H. M. S. Cossack.—Reviews.
7 Bombay and Presidency.—Destructive Fire at Mahalaxmi.
8 Loss in the Jung'e.—The Governor of Ceylon in Bombay.—Ship on Fire in the Harbour.
9 The Attempted Murder of the Dewan of Cambay.—Bombay Mofussil Municipalities.—A "Chinese Menu."—Municipal Standing Committee.—Queen's Birthday Celebration.—Death of Sadashive Rao Gaekwar.—Municipal Administration.
10 The Alleged Murder at Back Bay.—A Fatal Carriage Accident.—Th "Slater" Defamation Case.
11 Charge of Criminal Trespass.—Tiger-Shooting Extraordinary.
12 Bombay Port Trust.—Stranding of the Brenda.—The Borah Riot Case.—The Elections in Goa.—Portuguese Indian Finances.
13 The Billiard Saloon Tragedy at Poona.
14 The Fatal Assault at Poona.—The Chin-Lushai Expedition.—The Bhownugger Defamation Case.—Horrible Murders on the Rajputana Line.—The Calcutta Bank Fraud.
15 Prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act.
16 A Burial Scandal at Allahabad.—The Native Press.—The "Rajyabhakta" Defamation Case.
17 LEADING ARTICLES.—The Honours Gazette.—Sir Charles Dilke on India.
18 LEADING ARTICLE.—Law and Finance in Egypt.
19 LEADING ARTICLES.—To India "by the Back Way."—An Industrial Revival in India.
20 LEADING ARTICLES.—The Police of the Central Provinces.—A Eurasian Colony.
21 LEADING ARTICLE.—Women and the Scottish Universities.—Bengal.
22 Madras.—N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, and Punjab.—Miscellaneous.—The Dutch Man-of-War Atjeh.—The Calcutta Salt Strikes.—The Albert Hospital at Lahore.
23 The Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Yokohama.—Official Gazettes.—Bombay Army Orders.—Government of India Notifications.—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.
24 Bombay Government Orders.—Bank of Bombay.—Bank of Bengal.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STONE—May 10, at Simla, the wife of E Herbert Stone, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a son.
RIVETT-CARNAC—May 3, at Shillong, the wife of J Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWN—May 11, at Fatehgarh, rather suddenly, Eileen Mary, the darling loved infant daughter of Edward and Henrietta Brown, aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days.
CRAWLEY-BOEVEY—April 8, at Mahagastotti, Newera, Eliya, Ceylon, Agnes Charlotte Mary, wife of A P Crawley-Boevey, Esq, third daughter of Sir Samuel White Baker, F R G S, of Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, Devon.
DAVIDSON—May 18, at St John's Divinity School, Lahore, Emma, third daughter of Major General A Davidson (late R E), an Missionary of the Church of England, Zenana Missionary Society.
HUNN—May 8, at Dubany, Polli Betta, S Coorg, Henry Hunn.
LOHR—May 7, at Bisrampur, Mission Station, C P, Anna Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev Oscar Lohr, aged 68 years.
TAYLOR—May 19, at Madras, Angela Wears Taylor, infant daughter of G W Taylor, Superintendent, Lawrence Asylum Press, aged 7 months and 5 days.
THOMAS—May 18, at the Adyar, Madras, Mathilde Irma, wife of Lieut-Colonel C F Thomas, Bengal Infantry.
QUILTER—May 9, at Roorki, drowned whilst bathing in the Canal, Robert James, second son of Mr J H Quilter, Military Works Department.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890.

THE proposal to create an Indian Sandhurst as a memorial of the Duke of Connaught's command of the Bombay Army has revived interest in the question of the professional education of native officers. That the attainments of the average native officer are greater than they were cannot be denied; but a large margin for improvement remains. The revised rules for promotion from the ranks, while they provide for the selection of the most intelligent and generally the best educated men, also prevent the advancement of men whose progress through the non-commissioned ranks has been so slow that their energy has been impaired by advancing years. The material, therefore, which is now passing into the commissioned ranks of the native army is, both as regards education and energy, much superior to what it was when seniority was so little tempered by selection, and every recruit carried, if not the proverbial baton, at all events a jemadar's commission in his knapsack, the attainment of which depended chiefly on his power of outliving his contemporaries. The general question of the value of the native officer from a military economical point of view there is little advantage in discussing. There are not wanting those who would reform the *Sirdar log* out of the Army List altogether, or would at all events reduce their numbers by half, applying the money thus saved to the increase of the British subaltern officers with each regiment. But a time like the present, when the difficulty of obtaining recruits is so generally felt, is not the time to choose for the discussion of a radical change in the military constitution which could not fail, for a time at least, to render service in the ranks more unpopular among the village youth than it is now. Perhaps when the rehabilitated rupee has relieved the financial embarrassments of the Government of India, there may be a chance of changes being introduced which will aim at efficiency in the first place and economy in the second. In the meantime the native company officer is a present fact, the British company officer a dream of the future and a recollection of the far past. Any suggestions, therefore, as to improvement and increased efficiency must deal with the present, and with existing material.

There are not a few who hold that the introduction of standards of education for promotion to the various grades has resulted in the advancement of men the least desirable from a soldier's point of view. The finest men and best fighting material and leaders, they argue, come from castes which are notoriously backward in book learning and disinclined to improve themselves in this respect; while those who have had the greatest educational advantages in their youth, and have been most eager to profit by the teaching in the regimental school after enlistment, are the men who, by their natural qualities, are least fitted for even the most subordinate positions of command or responsibility. Arguments of this kind are, however, only the result of too hasty generalization on some such lines as these. Sikhs and Punjabis are the best fighting material, and the least devoted to education. Line-boys are the best educated as a rule, and the worst form of recruit regarded physically. Therefore, soldierly qualities vary inversely with educational attainments, and we foster the latter at the expense of the former. This is a fallacy, as it overlooks the fact that every promotion has to be made with regard to the proportions of the different castes at the time in the regiment, so that each caste shall be represented in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks according to its strength in the regiment. Practically, then, the educational tests only become competitive between men of the same caste, and the result is only to get the best educated, or in other words the most intelligent and hardest-working men, of each caste, into positions of authority and responsibility. When it is also borne in mind that special provision is made for the promotion of men who distinguish themselves practically in the field, it would seem that there is little cause to fear that an insistance on educational tests as a general rule for promotion will lead to a want of soldierly qualities in the subordinate leaders. On the other hand it would be a bad day for the Native Army if the efficiency of a regiment were judged by the returns of the number of school certificates obtained during the year. Were this the case, the temptation would be great to enlist with a view to showing a good school return, irrespective of other qualities more necessary among the rank and file of the army. In fact, in this, as in many other things, the old saying holds good, "*medio tutissimus ibis.*" To enforce, or even to lay great stress on, a high general average of education throughout all ranks of the native army, is to run the risk of the ranks being filled with undesirable recruits. But to restrict promotion to those who have the ability and patience to acquire knowledge is to stimulate individual intelligence and reward industrious and painstaking attention to the minutiæ of the profession. As the educational tests stand at present, as laid down in regulations for promotion to each rank, it is almost certain that by the time a man is selected for a commission, he has acquired at least enough general education to serve as a basis on which to rest a superstructure of professional knowledge of a higher kind than he has acquired during his service in the ranks. This is acknowledged to some extent in that a certificate from a musketry school is required before a newly-promoted Jemadar is confirmed in his appointment; and this is a principle which might well be extended to other professional subjects. The new infantry drill-book carries instruction in tactics much further than the old field exercise, and contains a vast amount of miscellaneous information on the subject with which the native officer is presumably supposed to make himself acquainted. In military topography and reconnaisance, some at least of the native officers in each regiment are expected to be able to be sufficiently instructed to be able to send in a sketch and report of the portion of the outpost line under their command, or with which they have been employed each time the regiment is practised.

It may fairly then be asked what facilities exist for the training of native officers in tactics and reconnaissance. The answer to this can hardly be deemed satisfactory, as there is no uniform system and no stated course of instruction for them. Their knowledge of tactics is picked up, if at all, at the Wing Commander's theoretical examinations. How much or how little he teaches them depends entirely on himself. He may have a low opinion of the capabilities of native officers in general, and his own lot in particular, and confine his teaching to purely elementary drill-book questions, or he may not have the gift of gaining attention and successfully imparting information. In either of these cases, the theoretical examinations are not likely to add greatly to the stock of knowledge of his native officers. Reconnaissance, again, has to be learnt regimentally, whenever the services of a qualified officer are available as instructor; but as likely as not before the class is half taught some of them are detailed for some other duty, or the services of the instructor are required, or at all events considered necessary, at some other work. So long as the instruction of the native officer in the higher professional subjects is carried on in a haphazard way it cannot be surprising if the result is unsatisfactory. The introduction of a regular musketry school and certificate has distinctly raised the standard of musketry knowledge, both among the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks of the Native Army, and as a natural consequence also among the rank and file. Three months under a specially selected officer is not considered too much for the British officer to spend in refreshing and increasing the knowledge of military subjects already once before learnt at the military college, and yet the native officer who has never had the advantage of instruction at a military college is expected to acquire a good all-round knowledge with nothing more than the most unsystematic instruction. If the native officer is worth teaching at all, he is worth teaching well, and he will not be well taught until his training is systematised, and inducements held out in the shape of certificates, the possession of which would accelerate, the want of which retard, his promotion. That the syllabus of instruction, though based generally on that followed at the garrison courses, would require considerable modification, at all events at first, cannot be doubted, and it would be an error to make the standard of qualification too high and expect too much at the commencement. Still, once a beginning was made, it would be easy hereafter to adapt the course more and more to the requirements of the case. A class, started tentatively, say at Poona, composed of native officers from the Poona District, under a specially selected officer, and lasting about four months, would not throw any large cost on Government, and the result would soon show whether the experiment was worth repeating or not. It is not unreasonable to suppose that among a number of native officers from different regiments collected for instruction, there would arise a spirit of rivalry and desire to excel which could not otherwise than conduce to the attainment of a higher standard of excellence than would be reached at the head-quarters of their respective regiments, while both instructor and instructed, having no other duties to attend to, would be able to give their whole attention and energies to the subject in hand, as there would be none of those frequent interruption or changes which render it so difficult to carry out a course of regimental instruction satisfactorily. As we have said, we are getting better material every year in the commissioned ranks, and it seems a pity not to use every endeavour to develop it as far as possible.

THERE was an amusing episode in the debate on the Irish Land Bill, at the beginning of the month, which reminds us that in Ireland and in India economic reforms may be sought for in the same direction. Mr. Balfour was reproaching the Irish members for not having warned their countrymen against improvident and uneconomic practices in their agriculture, and then he went on to ask, "Has any speech ever been delivered by any member of this House or by any man who agrees with the hon. gentlemen opposite, urging the inexpediency of rash and early marriages?" This created amusement on the other side of the House, and Mr. Balfour, to make sure that the laugh should be on his side, went on to say that even in Ireland some responsibility for having children must lie upon the parents, and that though that might seem a paradox to the Irish members, he could assure them that there was considerable truth at the bottom of it. Now although even Parson Malthus would have waived his argument in the midst of a population which has diminished by one-half in fifty years, a reproach like Mr. Balfour's might be very seriously accepted in India, where the dependence of a real and widespread economic revival upon changes in the domestic habits of the people is seldom acknowledged. Suppose that the Indian gentlemen who are telling English audiences just now that India is poor because the terms of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 have not been carried out were to come back to India and, in the terms of Mr. Balfour's suggestion, to discuss with their countrymen the economic bearings of certain customs of theirs which only social reformers and a few others very much in the back ground have shown an interest in? We all know the excuses, climatic, religious, and others, which are given for a universal system of what Mr. Balfour would call rash and early marriages. But when we are asked by implication to believe that early marriages, entered upon in entire disregard of every prudential consideration, have nothing to do with the poverty of India, and that the fact that the majority of the 941 appointments in the Covenanted Service are held by Englishmen have everything to do with it, we begin to hope that Mr. Balfour may find it convenient to come to the next Congress, and out of the fulness of his knowledge of economic theory, may discourse to an intelligent audience upon the exceeding unwisdom of marrying on nothing a year.

WE are in the midst of the unmerry month of May, in which Bombay is deserted by everyone who can get away to the Hills. The traditional healthiness of the hot weather is this year a reality, however, for the mortality statistics for the past week show a death-rate of only 19·41 per mille per annum, which is nearly ten per thousand below the mean of the corresponding weeks for five years past. For the time being Bombay is one of the healthiest cities in the Empire, though it is true that a large part of the population show their distrust in its salubrity by running away from it. It may be noted that though the prevalence of influenza earlier in the year had a marked influence upon the death-rate, the increase was much smaller than that which the London tables of mortality showed, and that the return to a normal rate was much more rapid here than in London.

WE understand that Government has referred the memorial of the students of the Deccan College, Poona, petitioning against the recent enhancement of college fees, to a strong committee of gentlemen experienced in educational affairs, including Mr. Wordsworth and Dr. Mackichan, for investigation and report of their opinion. The complaints of the students will thus be fairly inquired into, and it may be expected that a considerable amount of valuable information on the subject of the comparative expensiveness of higher education in various places will be collected.

THE *Government Gazette* still bears testimony to the activity of Government in the making of new municipalities in the Mofussil. Yesterday's issue contained notifications of the formation of municipalities in Kasoda, Nagardeola, Chalisgaon, Jamner, Sheudurni, Pahur, Nasirabad, Asoda, Bodwad, and Raver, all in the Khandeish Collectorate, the Municipality consisting in each case of thirteen commissioners, of whom six are to be elective and seven nominated.

THE Bombay Government will assemble at Poona on Saturday, June 7. The Honorable F. L. Latham having resigned his office as an Additional Member of the Legislative Council, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Macpherson, B.A., Acting Advocate General, to be an Additional Member of Council in his place.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday, Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, as commemorative of Mr. Ollivant's distinguished services in connection with the undertaking of the Tansa Water Works, the Corporation be recommended to direct that tablets be placed at Tansa and in the new Municipal Hall. Mr. Wacha said that he was opposed to the proposition on the ground that the Standing Committee had misconceived its functions when framing this resolution. He also thought that it was forming a bad precedent. Mr. M. D. Byramjee thought that under the present Act they were not entitled to pass this resolution. Mr. Bomonjee Master then proposed that the cons

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

MONTREAL, May 22.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived to-day at Victoria, British Columbia, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

A GERMAN MILITARY TAX,

BERLIN, May 22.

It is stated to be the intention of the Chancellor to tax all Germans unfitted for service in the Army and all those who may be resident abroad.

THE REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, May 22.

The aspect of affairs in Brazil is becoming more serious. News received here says that two of the Northern States have joined the revolt.

In the riots at Puerto Alegre twenty-seven of the rioters were killed, and forty-one more or less seriously wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GOSCHEN'S BUDGET.

LONDON, May 22.

Mr. Goschen's Budget has been passed by the Tariff Committee.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Victoria, British Columbia.

A BIRTHDAY HONOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhurtpore has had two guns added to his salute as a Birthday honour.

ENCOUNTER WITH AN ELEPHANT.

Colonel Pole-Carew, when out elephant-shooting in the Pegu jungles, was attacked by a tusker, who wounded him in the arm, and then tossed him into a nullah, which fortunately concealed him. He is doing well.

THE FATAL ASSAULT CASE.

SOLDIERS COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 22.

Three soldiers, of the Worcestershire Regiment, have been committed to the Sessions on charges of homicide and abetment, Major Newnham-Smith being of opinion that a *prima facie* case could be made out against them. Foley, in addition, was charged of causing hurt to a Borah. The prisoners are lodged at the Yerrowda Jail, pending thir trial at the Sessions Court.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, May 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with the homeward Indian mails of the 16th May, arrived here from Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, May 22.

H. M. S. Boadicea sailed for Trincomalee yesterday.
H. M. S. Redbreast sailed for Singapore.
French mail steamer Natal, from Suez, arrived.
H. M. S. Cossack, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, May 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5 3/16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	90
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77
4½ per cent. „	80
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
Bar Silver	47 1/16d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

May 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Turkish lines interrupted beyond Fao.
Mail for Mauritius, via Zanzibar, closes at Aden, about 6 p.m. on Friday, 23rd inst.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Cable Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond, can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd May, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	..	...	...
Teheran	22	2	10	...	43
Suez	22	1	55	...	49

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd May, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	5	20	...	3
„ Kurrachee	2	6	...	9
„ Madras	5	28	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

INFORMATION reaches the *Civil and Military Gazette*, from Bajaur that Umra Khan of Jandol has laid in great stores of provision in the Surbat Fort, and has sent a letter to the Khan of Dir, informing him that after the Eed festival he purposes to attack again. The Khan of Dir is in a great state of mind at the prospect, as no reply has come from his brother, Sher Muhammad Khan, who had been sent to Afghanistan to ask for help from the Amir. Some of his advisers recommend him to go to Umra Khan on the day of the Eed, and they promise that if he does this, Umra Khan will make a treaty with him; others advise him not to go, for if he does he will be seized and kept a prisoner. Between the two, Sharif Khan is at a loss to know what to do.

THE GAEKWAR'S PALACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, May 21.

THE new palace at Baroda stands without a rival among the modern works of India in a new style of art. It was designed by Major Mant, of the Royal Engineers, and the foundation-stone was laid in 1880. When Major Mant died in the following year the foundation had been laid, and the building was raised to a height of about ten feet above the ground. The working drawings of the lower storey were complete, and those of a small portion of the second storey. Mr. Chisholm, F. R. I., B.A., late Consulting Architect to the Madras Government, then took the work over, and although several alterations had to be made to meet constructive exigencies, he has adhered so closely and so conscientiously to the style chosen that it would be impossible to tell from the most careful examination of the building that two different minds had been working. Some of the piers were strengthened, and the floor made fire-and-sound proof. The majority of the working drawings of the exterior were necessarily prepared by Mr. Chisholm, but he endeavoured, as far as possible, to carry out Major Mant's intentions. Sundry details were added and others subtracted, but the only major alterations made were in the tower, the main dome, and the roof of the Darbar Hall. The two former were altered for constructive reasons, and the roof of the Darbar Hall was made flat, instead of sloping, to obviate its threatened interference with the sky line. The designs for the interior, its decorations, and other details, are entirely Mr. Chisholm's own. The palace extends a facade of nearly 400 ft., and consists for the greater part of three storeys, and in the centre four. The sky-line is broken by numerous domes and minarets surmounted by a lofty tower. The arrangement of the plan is generally a single line of rooms round courtyards, of which there are four. At the northern end is the Darbar Hall, a spacious apartment 93ft. by 52ft. in the clear. The pattern, which is very curious, was selected by Mr. Chisholm from one of the designs of the French architect Racinet, who took the idea from the cover of some old eastern book. The different sections were painted full size by Mr. Chisholm and reproduced at home in sheet iron; the wealth of colour bestowed in this ceiling is very great. At the southern end of the palace are the Maharanee's apartments. The whole of the exterior, including the domes, is faced with fine cut, stone ashlar, elaborately carved and moulded, and the interior of each courtyard is similarly treated. The style is the later phase of northern Hindu palatial art. Architecturally speaking, it is less chaste than the several adaptations of Jain art which preceded it, some of the beautiful specimens of which are to be found in the sandstone works of the old Fort at Agra; but like most over-ripe work, the structural surprises invest it with an amount of poetry not to be found in the older work, and the variety of its forms and the quaint fancies they exhibit totally disarm criticism, and send the delighted beholder away with the keenest sense of admiration. Such a style in mean materials would be offensive; but in the costly materials here made use of, it is simply exquisite, and leaves nothing to be desired. The decorations are entirely in mosaics on a ground of turquoise, blue, and old gold. The ceiling, of Eastern design, is enamelled in colours with gold ribbing. Thus neither age, moisture, nor usage will dim or deaden the colours. A wet sponge and a piece of chamois leather are only required to restore the hall to its pristine beauty. The large dome requires comment. Looked at from half-way up the tower, the stonework is seen to be carved in bold relief down to a certain distance from the summit. This abrupt ending gave the architect a line which formed a strap to his curves just where it was required. Seen from below the dome looks as if there had been let drop upon it a veil of fine lace. The tower is square finished with turrets, and seems to want somewhere a certain roundness to bring it into harmony with the rest of the building. But there is no doubt, however one may criticize here and there, that the Lakshmi Vilas is a noble palace. The building has cost the Gaekwar, exclusive of the interior furnishing, more than thirty lakhs of rupees. Mr. Chisholm is to be congratulated on his work on bringing the new palace to such a state of perfection.

As compared with the Lakshmi Vilas, the Makarpura Palace is plain in appearance, but none the less handsome. A new block of building has been tacked on to the old for the Maharanee alone, from designs prepared by Mr. Chisholm. The decorations are much after the style of those described in the Lakshmi Vilas, while the furnishings are superb; but a feature in the adornments are the splendid specimens of art in the shape of paintings and sculpture which his Highness the Gaekwar has secured. The walls are not so covered with pictures that the beautiful designs of the relief work and decorations are hidden, but the collection is a choice and valuable one. The best picture is one by B. Constant, of an Egyptian woman. There are a few Venetian subjects, and some very taking landscapes by a young, but rising artist, named Neubert. The marble statuary scattered throughout the various rooms also testifies to his Highness the Gaekwar's taste for high art. The drawing room, the principal room in the new palace, is a spacious apartment, furnished in a most gorgeous, yet thoroughly artistic, manner. The ceiling reaches right up to the second floor and half-way up or on a level with the first floor, a balcony runs right round the room. Two magnificent chandeliers hang from the roof, each holding ten jets of light, and these in themselves are a feature in the decorations of the room. The drawing room opens on to a spacious terrace, in the centre of which there is a fountain, while all around are spread the gardens which, however, are not yet laid out. But it may be imagined what a delightful residence this will be when finished. On the upper flats are numerous bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, all furnished in the same luxurious fashion. In one of the side-rooms there is, amongst others, an equestrian portrait of the present Maharajah when a boy, by the English painter, Nettleship, containing the following inscription in English:—

"And men shall admire when future suns
Shall touch the eyes to a purpose soft,
While the mouth and the brow stay brave in bronze,
Admire and say—'When he was young'
How he would take his pleasure once!'"

The Nazarbaug Palace in the city is an insignificant building. The interior is, however, comfortably and fairly well furnished. A number of the sofas and chairs are covered with gold cloth, which is hard and uninviting. In the large room there is a finely-carved wood screen, while three handsome chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling. The drawing-room upstairs is a pretty apartment containing two marble busts, one of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the other of Lord Northbrook. In another room there are the life-sized portraits of the late Mulharrao Gaekwar and Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, the late Dewan. I also observed a number of portraits by Nayadon of Travancore, who painted little pictures to unite the ingenuity of the traditional Indian style with the precepts of European art, an attempt, however, which only partially succeeded. There is also a neat little garden on the right side of the palace, the paths being formed of polished white marble slabs.

ON Monday evening, says the *Madras Mail*, a most extraordinary and somewhat alarming spectacle was to be seen beneath the Napier Bridge, which crosses the mouth of the river Cooum. The iron girders immediately above the water's edge were simply covered with a writhing mass of water-snakes, to the number of several hundreds, and they are doubtless still to be seen there. Why water-snakes should prefer the uncertain tenement of an iron bar to the element which is their usual habitat, we are quite unable to say, unless it was that they were afraid of being poisoned by remaining in the "silvery Cooun."

MORE cases of small-pox have made their appearance in Simla. The popular belief is that the disease has been imported by the *durzees*, because the first case occurred in a large millinery establishment. One house, a boarding establishment, has been placed under quarantine. No one is allowed to leave, and the gentlemen have been granted leave for twenty-one days from work, so as to stop the spreading of the disease.

LOST IN THE JUNGLE.

(*Continued from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

STRANGELY weird seemed the procession of lights as they slowly advanced up the path, and the silence with which the men moved, their figures but dimly outlined in the darkness by the faint flicker of the lamps they carried, seemed to foreboode evil. Then they stopped, and some of them appeared to stoop as if laying down a burden, while the other lights gathered round in a circle. Although we had been waiting up anxiously for the return of the relief party, we never imagined that on so black a night they would be able to bring back any news; yet now it seemed as if they had brought back "something," to quote my friend F——. Advancing to the group the only words we could utter were, "What news?"

"None:" said the Superintendent. "It is just what I expected. It is impossible to do anything in the dark. We must wait till daylight."

F—— and I looked at each other, and I could see that, like myself, he felt relieved. The Superintendent and his party had gone out to search; yet after the fright we got with the strange movements of the men, we could not help feeling glad. After a consultation we agreed to wait till daylight, when a larger party could set out with greater safety to scour the hill and search the jungles and ravines below. This was poor X——'s second night out, and we all gave him up now for lost, although the Superintendent, who could tell many stories of equally mysterious disappearances, and extraordinary discoveries, spoke hopefully of yet finding him. But we only shook our heads as if we knew better. It is needless to dwell on the sleepless night that was passed, and the extravagant theories which were discussed as to the fate of our friend. The night did pass at last, and as soon as grey dawn appeared we dressed and got ready to depart. We determined that to-day should not prove so unsuccessful as the last. A large gang of coolies were procured, whom we meant to use in exploring every part of the jungle round the hill, while a tonjon was to be carried in the rear to bring home the body of poor X——, should he be found, and the proprietor of the hotel provided us with such necessaries and stimulants as would prevent us from famishing should we be compelled to remain out all day. Having completed our arrangements, and fixed on the different paths we each should take, and the hours and different points we should join each other again, we mounted and prepared to set off.

It was now the seeming tragedy was turned to comedy. We were just moving off with melancholy visages and sad hearts, when we were startled to see a familiar figure moving briskly up the path. It was X——, looking a little jaded perhaps, but well and hearty enough. Many a one would have laughed at the very amusing situation, but we were too delighted to see our friend, whom we had given up as lost, back again in safety.

"Where have you been?" "What came over you?" "Have you been lost?" were the questions he was assailed with in chorus.

"Not exactly lost," he replied, "but in a very awkward predicament."

"And where were you during the last two nights?" inquired somebody.

"Well," said X——, "last night I was not very far away; but the night before I spent in the jungle."

Excited though we all were, we did not lose sight of the fact that our friend was exhausted and much in need of rest. So for the meantime we left him to himself, and sought ourselves the sleep we had lost during the night. After breakfast, however, we gathered round him, and waited for him to begin his story, which I will relate as well as I can remember it, in his own words.

"I went off about five o'clock down into the Primeval Forest," he began, "intending to make my way to One Tree Hill."

"What," exclaimed one, "so late in the afternoon? How did you ever expect to accomplish such a feat before daylight passed?"

"Well," continued X——"perhaps I did not reckon the time I had carefully; but I did not think it was impossible, and I have no doubt it could be done in the time I allowed myself. However, to go on, when I got down into the jungle, I struck a path which I thought was leading me all right, for I could see perfectly well where I was going; but somehow or other I got off that path, and lost some time trying to recover it. Time was wearing on, and I tried to make my way towards Louisa Point."

"Why did you not try to come back the way you came?" somebody asked.

"It was rather late," X——replied, "to think of that now. I walked as quickly as the rough ground would allow me towards Louisa Point, expecting to find a pathway leading to the top, and then I could easily have been home in time for dinner, but I was disappointed. Instead of a path, I found in front of me nothing but a high precipice which would have defied a monkey to climb. I felt now I was in for it. It was nearly dark, and I knew to attempt to move far either one way or another in that thick jungle in the night, when there were so many precipices and dangerous spots, meant almost certain death. So I looked out for the most comfortable place I could find to pass the night. I felt very hungry, but I was determined not to die of thirst. I found a nice clear stream, and manufacturing a rustic cup out of leaves, I enjoyed a cool draught. Then I lay down on a sloping rock, made myself as comfortable as I could, and fell asleep."

"Sleep!" cried several in chorus. "Were you not afraid to sleep?"

"Well," he continued, "I don't know that I was quite judicious in the spot I selected to sleep; for it is to streams that animals come in the night to drink. I did fall asleep, and I think I must have had a good long sleep, when I awoke to hear a hissing noise close by my ear. I could see nothing; it was so dark; but in the direction of the sound I hit out with my stick. I struck something and I heard a louder hiss. I kept hitting away until I found what I had been striking at had shifted its position, and then I shifted mine. But I slept no more. I sat upon a stone and waited for dawn."

"Were you not afraid?" asked a young lady anxiously.

"Well, it was not a very pleasant position to be in. I heard some very queer noises, but saw nothing. I was never startled by the appearance of fiery eyes near me. To cut a long story short, the weary night passed. I cannot express my delight when I saw dawn begin to appear. Then I thought of resuming my explorations. I tried to ascend Louisa Point again, but I found that useless; so I made my way round the Point, following no particular path, for I could find none; so you may imagine it was heavy walking. I thought I should try for One Tree Hill. I could see it far above me, but I was so far down in the jungle, I could not see which spur I should get over to reach the base of the hill. I tried several, but without success. I lost several hours carrying on this game, and I came to the conclusion I might go on all day and never reach Matheran by that way; so I at once formed a resolution to make for Chowk Village. My watch had stopped, but I think it must have been about mid-day when I reached there. It was very hot, and I was glad when I reached the bungalow there, to lie down."

"You must have been dreadfully hungry?" said the same sympathetic young lady who spoke before.

"I was," said X——; "and all that I could get was some miserable curry and rice, of which, hungry as I was, I could not swallow a mouthful. I then thought I would rest."

"Could you not then have sent us a message letting us know you were safe!" said another of our party. "Did it never strike you we would be wondering at your disappearance?"

"I did think of that," returned X——, "and was sorry I could not let you know; but I had neither pencil nor paper, and there was none to be got there. Well, after resting during the heat of the day, I managed to hire a country-cart in which I had a very rough ride to Karjat. There I had to remain all night, as I could get no train for Narel till two in the morning. That night I did sleep, even although the boards were hard, and soundly, too, after enjoying a hearty dinner, the first food I had partaken of since tiffin on the day previous. I was roused in time for the train and——Well, the rest you know."

ALARMING FIRE AT PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

PARSEE BAZAAR STREET was the scene of an alarming and disastrous fire last night, although it is a matter for wonder it did not spread much farther than it did, taking into consideration the age, the light construction, and highly inflammable nature of the other buildings around. The property destroyed consisted of two double-flatted buildings occupied as dwellings and shops, the latter of which were chiefly stocked with kerosine oil and other oilmen-stores, and belonged to Mr. Sorabjee Watcha Ghandi. The damage is roughly estimated at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000, and is not covered by insurance. The fire was first discovered about ten minutes to nine, in the upper flat of a shop next to the Commercial Press, and a police sepoy in plain clothes, who happened to pass at the time, at once started off at a run for the Fort fire-station. About five minutes to nine he was stopped by Superintendent Macdermott and Inspector Young, who seeing the man running and a large crowd following, thought he was a thief, and were on the point of arresting him, when he informed his officers who he was, and that a large fire was raging close by. Sending a message to the fire station, Superintendent Macdermott and Inspector Young jumped into a victoria and drove to the scene of the conflagration, where they found the street blocked with an excited crowd, and the Commissariat manual engine already at work and a large number of natives attempting to quell the flames by throwing bucketsful of water upon them. But they might as well have left it alone for all the good they did. The fire spread with most alarming rapidity, and from the height the flames flew, and the manner in which the burning embers which were tossed into the air, scattered themselves about, it looked as if a large part of the street would fall a prey to the flames; indeed it would not have taken much to set the surrounding buildings alight. The fire soon made its way to some dwellings behind the shops, and almost before one had time to realise the fact, they were enveloped in flames, and the inmates, such of them as had not already evacuated their abodes, had to flee for their lives with such of their household goods and chattels as they could hastily collect. At eight minutes past nine o'clock the Fort fire-engine put in an appearance, and that engine was in remarkably quick time joined by the brigade from Pydownie and then from Byculla. They were not long in getting the hose in operation. The firemen surrounded the building, and with a copious supply of water, attacked the fire on every side. To the credit of the Bombay Fire Brigade be it said, it never was better managed, and they never attacked and beat a fire more successfully. When they arrived the fire although it had not been burning long, had attained most alarming proportions, but no sooner had the firemen commenced to play upon it, than it was seen they would master it, even although the burning stores, with which the building was stocked, were of so very combustible a nature as usually to defy all efforts of the firemen to put out. No sooner had they begun to work than the flames commenced to subside, and within half an hour after the fire broke out, all danger of its spreading to any other of the adjoining buildings was past. Occasionally an angry flame would burst up in the centre of one of the shops, showing that there was still something to burn; but at about ten o'clock, Superintendent Crummy, who was there as Acting Deputy Commissioner, considered it unnecessary for the firemen to continue their efforts. Two of the engines were dismissed, and the Fort engine only was left on the ground as a precaution against any further outbreak. The fire was caused by the bursting of an oil lamp in the shop of Surafudin Essufally, a Borah dealer in oils and general merchandise, and the oil running over the ground set fire to some of the stock, which burned up with such rapidity that the whole room was in a blaze ere anything could be done to prevent it. The fire spread with astonishing rapidity, but by the prompt appearance of the fire-engines it was speedily overcome. In fact the fire brigade of Bombay have never more quickly, or more skilfully succeeded in checking an alarming and dangerous fire.

THE ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT AT ELPHINSTONE GARDENS.

AN *alfresco* entertainment, under the auspices of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, will be held to-night in the grounds of the Town Hall and in the Elphinstone Gardens. When the number of members belonging to the Association is taken into account the entertainment cannot but be a success; but though the Association do not object to have a few more rupees added to their funds, and though it is intended to utilize any surplus that might remain in hand after expenses are paid, for the benefit of the Association, yet this is not the *raison d'etre* for organising the *alfresco*. Although the number of members belonging to the Association is large, it is by no means anything like what it ought to be when the numbers of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians in Western India is taken into consideration. Those entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Association do not think that this is due to any apathy or antagonism on the part of the classes whose cause they champion. They think that it is to be attributed to the lack of knowledge of the aims and objects of the Association, and they consider that the more information the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population have on the subject, the more members they will have. They have judged that the best means of disseminating this information is by having a public entertainment.

The entertainment will commence at the Town Hall, where the Rev. Mr. Rulack, who is well-known in Madras in connection with the sister Association there, will deliver an address. Mrs. Gostling and Dr. Emma Ryder will address the meeting on "Female Employment," and also on the aims and objects of the Association. A fourth address on this subject will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Squires. On the conclusion of the addresses, which we are given to understand will be short and to the point, the people assembled will be at liberty to pay attention to the various amusements provided. There is to be a fish pond similar to the one in the recent Fancy Fair, where people will stand a chance of fishing up something worth more than they have paid for a try. There will be a photographic studio, "under the best management," where anyone who pleases may have his or her photo. taken "at a reasonable price." The lovers of art will have an opportunity of indulging their tastes as it is intended to have a picture gallery, which will be stocked by a well-known dealer in the Fort. Besides these there will be other amusements, "too numerous to mention." The comfort of children will be specially attended to.

At eight o'clock the Elphinstone Gardens will be opened. They will be illuminated throughout with coloured oil *buttees* and Chinese lanterns. The chief attraction here will be the dancing, which is to be indulged in to the strains of the Bohemian Band. A large platform, thirty feet by fifty covered over with cloth, has been erected near the fountain for the accommodation of the dancers. The walks leading from the principal entrances of the gardens up to the fountain will be lined on either side with small booths, on the principle of those erected in the People's Fair, and will be made bright and attractive with bunting and lights, and wherein the enterprising Bombay *Borees* will display wares which they know from experience will attract the attention of the *babi log*. The usual number of merry-go-rounds, whirligigs, &c., will also be erected on convenient spots in the gardens, which will be kept open till 11-30 p.m.

We had almost forgotten to mention that several well-known amateurs have been prevailed on to sing in the Town Hall after the addresses have been delivered.

Mr. George, the custodian of the Town Hall, has been entrusted with the supervising of all the arrangements, and this is a sufficient guarantee that everything will be done as well as it can be.

A TELEGRAM from Delhi reports twelve cases of cholera there, eight terminating fatally. This, however, is nothing for this time of year, when scattered cases of choleraic disease must always be frequent, from the combined effects of heat and unwholesome diet of green or over-ripe vegetables.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel, Capt. L. Reeves, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Norton and 5 children	Mr R McLellan, son and nurse
Col Caldecott, R A	Mr J S Burn
Mr G J R Rayment	Mr E B Steward
Mrs Redfern	Mr Thos Deacon
Mr W J Symonds	Mr Richard Arton
Mrs Pogson, child and ayah	Mr E D McKay
Mr Hogarth	Capt C B D Michel
Mr N S Symons	Mr E G Andrews
Mr and Mrs A Anderson, 3 children and infant	Mr Hogarth

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J H B Hallen	Mr Wilson
Mr T A Reddie	Mr and Mrs Hughes
Mr Cotton	Mr J Thompson
Mr A W Fanshawe	Mr F E Taylor
Mr and Mrs J Morris	Mr Clogstoun
Col T Walker	Maj C F Massy
Maj Parker Jervis	Mr and Mrs J O'Connell
Mr Chubildas Lulloobhoy	Mr A F Beaufort
Col and Mrs H S Stewart	Mr E N Dixon
Mr H C Wright	Lieut Hancock
Mr J Luke	Capt Davis
Mr and Mrs H D La Touche, 3 children and 2 ayahs	Mr and Mrs E Spinner Mr Edmiston
Mr Homer Venjance	Mr E A Measor
Mr A H Mahomed	Mrs Sutherland
Mr P M Allarakhia	Mr Jas Robinson
Mr A Breul	Mr Heenan
Mr and Mrs R F Phillips	Capt Norman Franks
Mr Turnbull	

FOR ADEN.

Mr A Waddell	Mr G Belcham, 2 infants and servants
Mr Twigg	

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 30th May.

FOR LONDON—Mr E H Elsworthy, Revd R J Brandon, Mrs Shewan, Mr Murarlal, Revd Thoburn, and Mr W Rhode James.

Per s. s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, 6th June.

FOR LONDON—Mr George Stanley, Mr J Padbury, Mr J Banks, Mr W H Brown, Mr and Mrs W Gott, Mr H G Bond and Mr and Mrs O S Boyce, child and infant.

FOR BRINDISI—Lieut L A Forbes, Mr Williams, Mr T M English, Mr F W English, Mr J J Green, Mr J Monteath, Dr Wilkins, Mr P F D Carr, Mr T H Lowniski, Capt G Western, Mr M G Wilkins, Lieut R A F Kingscote, Mr Gordon Canning, Mr Oppenpeemir, Mr E R Reinold and Surg-Maj A Cameron.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

ON Tuesday evening last the employes of the Locomotive Carriage Department assembled at the waiting room of the Victoria Terminus to bid goodbye to Mr. George Perkins, their foreman, previous to his departure for Bhosawal, on transfer. Mr. A. Mendoza, locomotive clerk, spoke on behalf of the department, and in doing so expressed the regret felt by all at his departure. In conclusion he said that he felt assured that all those present would be unanimous in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Perkins long life and prosperity. Mr. Perkins, in reply, thanked them for the kind feelings expressed, and hoped that they would all work as smoothly with their new superior Mr. Pickel as they had done with him. A presentation of a beautiful silver tea-set was then made, and garlands of flowers placed around the necks of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, who were much pleased with the compliment. Three cheers having been given, the company dispersed. Among those present were Messrs. Ryan, Bradley, Elliott, Mitchell, Wiseman, Pickel, W. Gillespie, R. Gillespie, F. Correya, J. A Kinneally, and many others. It must be mentioned that the waiting-room was kindly lent by Mr. Keily, Passenger Superintendent, for the occasion.

THE FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Narayen Caderi, described as a coachman to Pestonjee Eduljee, a livery stable proprietor, was placed on remand for trial by Superintendent Sweeney, of the C Division, for causing the death of the girl Bhagee on the 5th instant. Deceased met her death whilst lying asleep near the entrance to Wadia's Oart, Chundunwady, from the careless manner in which the accused was alleged to have been driving his carriage at the time.

Dr. Charles Easdon, House Surgeon of the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital, who was examined, said: On the 5th of May a girl, of about two years of age, was brought to the hospital by the complainant Bhimi, and the police sepoy Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Essoo C. 1353.1 examined the girl, and found her in a sinking condition. She was unconscious and free bleeding was going on from the left ear. There was a lacerated wound about half-an-inch in length on the side of the left ear. She was admitted into hospital, but never became conscious, and died at two o'clock the next morning. There was no *post-mortem* examination made by me.

The Magistrate: What was your opinion as to the cause of the death of the deceased?—In my opinion fracture of the skull. It might have been caused by a carriage wheel passing over her head.

The Magistrate: Did the girl seem well nourished?—Yes, the body was well nourished. I saw no other wound. The complainant Bhimi had a lacerated wound on her left elbow joint, which was a good deal contused.

This ended the evidence for the prosecution.

The accused Narayen Caderi informed his Worship that he would reserve his statements of defence, and was then formally committed by the Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions at the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A WOMAN OR A BUFFALO?

IMPERATRIX VS. BALLIA BARKIA.

THIS was a review of the proceedings in the case of Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, First-class Magistrate of Wada, who convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a woman, named Hallee, at Bhewadi, on the 7th instant, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. From a voluntary confession made by the accused at his trial, it appeared that, on the night of the occurrence, the accused went to his threshing-floor, and while he was there, some cattle came towards the place, and he went to drive them off. Seeing something moving, which he took to be a buffalo, he threw his stick at the object. On hearing a cry and a body fall to the ground, he ran up and found a woman lying on the floor with a wound over her eyebrow. The woman got up and left the place. The accused, on searching for the stick the following morning, could not find it. A few days later, he was arrested, and was subsequently put on his trial, and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the case, said: The Magistrate has implicitly accepted the accused's statement as true; and on the face of the record, there is no ground for setting aside his appreciation of the evidence. But the accused's statement, though he pleaded guilty to the charge framed against him under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, was clearly not an admission of guilt. He was apparently watching his own threshing-floor, or the village threshing-floor, on a dark night. He had been much troubled by cattle coming to the floor. Seeing something moving which he took to be a buffalo, he threw a stick at it, and struck the deceased woman, and the blow caused her death. He never knew that there was any woman in the threshing-floor. This is his story, and if it is true, as it appears to be, then, if he was guilty of any offence at all, it was not that of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; for there can be no causing of hurt voluntarily unless there is an intention to cause hurt to the person to whom hurt is caused or a knowledge that hurt is likely to be caused to that person. (See Sections 321 and 322 of the Indian Penal Code.) If the Magistrate had complied with the clear requirements of the law as laid down in Section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and raised in his judgment the points for determination which really arose on the charge framed by him, he would probably have avoided the error into which he was fallen in convicting the accused under Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code. The conviction must be set aside. The question really arising in this case was whether the accused, as he did not intend to cause the woman's death or know that he was likely to cause the death of any human being, acted in a rash or negligent manner in throwing a stick in the dark at a moving object in the threshing-floor which he took to be a buffalo. If he had known that persons were to be a buffalo. If he had known that persons were sleeping or were likely to be sleeping on the threshing-floor, his act would have been a rash act. There is nothing to show that he had such knowledge. The Court will not therefore order a fresh trial on a charge under Section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code. The conviction and sentence are reversed, and the accused is to be set at liberty.

A LETTER received at New York from the Sandwich Islands says that Sister Rose Gertrude is doubly disappointed at not being allowed to labour among the lepers at Molokai, because she belongs to a different order of Sisters to those in charge of the hospital at that place, and because she finds matters far better there than had been represented.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 20th instant:—

NEW MEMBERS.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 133, dated 14th May, appointing Captain A. Campbell, I. M., D. S. O., to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees during Captain Hext's absence from Bombay.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read memo. by Colonel Merewether, dated 14th May, proposing that the following resolution be passed with regard to the services of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant as a Trustee of the Port:—

The Trustees place on record their very high appreciation of the extremely valuable services rendered to the Trust by Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C. I. E., and their great regret that they will no longer, have the benefit of those services. A copy of this resolution to be sent to Mr. Ollivant and also to the press.

Resolution.—This resolution on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

FINANCES.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 132, dated 14th May, stating that the Trustees' budget for the current official year shows that the receipts of the year have been estimated at Rs. 45,17,940, and the expenditure during the same period at Rs. 44,74,615, leaving an estimated surplus at the end of the year of Rs. 42,425 only; that no provision exists in the budget for the payment of half the cost of the Harbour police of the Health Officer of the Port as the question of the incidence of these charges is still engaging the attention of Government, and that pending decision provision might be made for those purposes which will reduce the balance from Rs. 42,425 to Rs. 19,025, and with these remarks the budget is sanctioned.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Submitted list of bad debts at the bunders amounting to Rs. 2,079-15-5 forwarded by the Traffic Manager, under No. A. 23-200, dated 9th April.

Read minutes of Trustees.

Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, No. A. 23-308, dated 12th May, reporting that claims for Rs. 1,309-10-8 of the above amount are time-barred.

Rs. 651-6-4 are against parties who have been sued without result.

Rs. 127-14-5 are against parties who have disappeared

Rs. 2,079-15-5. The Traffic Manager recommends that the claims be cancelled.

Resolution.—The bad debts on the abovementioned list may be wiped off as recommended by the Traffic Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No. B-465, dated 30th April, recommending that the pier heads at the Victoria Dock be flagged before the monsoon sets in.

Read memo. from the Engineer. No. 887-87, dated 1st May.

Resolution.—The work should be carried out as soon as possible after the rains have set in.

Read letter from the Engineer No. 919-81 dated 7th May, recommending that Messrs. Babool Jugonnath and Company be permitted to continue the use of the ground at Mody Bay at 8 annas per catty per mensem. The Engineer explains that the ground is required for collecting and dressing stone to be used in the Ballard Road offices as the greater portion of the land allowed for this purpose under Trustees' Resolution, No. 182, dated 8th April, has been taken up by Mr. Kapadia in connection with the repairs to his building on the adjacent land.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Engineer No. 956-82, dated 13th May, forwarding progress report of the Graving Dock works for April last.

Note.—A copy of the report has been furnished to each Trustee, to Government, the Chamber of Commerce, and the press.

Government Resolution Marine Department, No. 129, dated 12th May, directing that the bye-law proposed by the Trustees prohibiting the landing of turpentine on the dock wharves be published for three weeks successively in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and that if no valid objection be in the meantime taken thereto a notification approving of it should be published in the *Gazette*.

Government Resolution, Marine Department No. 131, dated 14th May, directing that the bye-law proposed by the Trustees to authorize the Dock Superintendent to refuse to allot a berth to a vessel when there is good reason for doing so, pending the decision of the chairman, be published for three weeks successively in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and if no valid objection be meantime taken thereto, a notification approving of it should be published in the *Gazette*.

FILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th May 1890.	For week ending 17th May 1889.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	28
„ out of „	27	25
„ transported	12	16
„ attended to	1	1

THE CALCUTTA BANK FRAUD.

THE case in which Elias H. Solomon was charged with the forgery, &c., of some opium passes, and thereby inducing the Bank of Bengal to advance him eleven lakhs of rupees, was again called on in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on Monday.

Mr. T. Apcar, instructed by Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of Government. Mr. R. Allen, instructed by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, appeared for the defence. The following evidence was recorded :—Jodu Nath Banerjee, recalled, said :—I have got the two credit slips which I issued on the 21st of January ; they are signed by me. I handed them over to the accused, and he took them to the Loan Department. These slips do not come back to me again. I produce the current account slip of the 21st of January. It is signed by me. I handed it to the accused. It did not come back to me. I also produce a current account slip of the 6th of February. It is signed by me, and I handed it over to the accused. I also produce another current account slip of the 7th of April for Rs. 2,83,000, which I signed and gave to accused.

George Augustus Wray said :—I am Superintendent of the Presidency opium godowns, under the Board of Revenue, and have been so since November, 1875. All the Government opium sold and unsold is kept in that godown under my charge, and I deliver it when the passes are brought to me ; sold opium is only delivered for shipment to some port out of India. When a pass is brought to me, I first examine it to see that it is genuine, and after satisfying myself I punch a hole in the stamp, and hand it over to my head clerk to enter the pass in a book kept for the purpose. I then go out to the opium godown to make delivery. The number of chests covered by the pass are then taken out of the godown by the shipper's coolies, and after the whole quantity is out I count the chests and give the shipper permission to remove them from the godowns. A Custom House pass is also produced, and I return the Passes to the Board of Revenue the following day after writing "delivered" and the date, and initialling the same, I keep a stock book in the godown ; my head clerk writes it under my superintendence. I see it every day. This is it (produced). On the 21st of January there were 1,650 chests of Behar opium undelivered, though sold in the godown, but I can't say whether this was all of January's sale ; there might have been some of December, or perhaps of November. On the 6th of February there were 2,430 chests of undelivered Behar opium in the godown. On the 7th of April there were 3,535 chests of Behar opium undelivered. This was all sold opium. These passes (shown) covered opium which had been delivered, and they were initialled by me. I issue from the Board of Revenue a daily statement of the sold stock remaining in the godown. It is issued on payment of a small subscription to subscribers and the largest shippers. The information is given freely to anyone who comes to the godown and asks for it.

Mohendro Nath Roy said :—I am an assistant in the Loan Department of the Bank of Bengal. I have been 30 years in the Bank, and 18 years in the Loan Department. I know Solomon, and have known him for four or five years. He generally comes to the Bank to transact loan business. Mr. Crow is my immediate superior since 20th March last ; before that Mr. Balfour was my superior. When an application is made for a loan, after it is sanctioned the securities are handed to me to make out a loan cheque, which I do, and then send it with the securities to my immediate superior. After the loan cheque is signed I make the entries in my loan register Book. The securities come back to me, and I send them to the loan legder-keeper, for entry in his book. In the evening all the loan securities granted on that day are returned to me. I put them in the loan register and hand it over to my superior. These three passes (shown) came to me. I got them, I believe, from the accused. I entered them in the loan register. These are the entries of four passes received from E. H. Solomon on the 21st of January ; one was afterwards returned to him by me. On the 26th of February, I received another pass for 75 chests as additional cover for his loan. I got the pass from Mr. Balfour. I made the entry myself. I cannot say which pass I returned to Solomon. It was one of the four I received on the 21st of January, It was returned, I believe, on the 20th of March. I looked to see that the passes were properly endorsed when I received them. I recognise these as Solomon's signatures. These are the passes I received. These are the loan cheques of the 21st of January. After they had been signed I handed them over to the accused. I get back the credit slip when the loan is repaid. The borrower takes the loan cheque to the cash department, and either cashes it or has it credited to his account, as he pleases. When it is credited to his loan account I have nothing further to do with it, Jodunath Banerjee attends to it. These demand loan slips come back to me. I got these slips back from the accused. These are his signatures, Dwarkanath Byasck enters these credits in his ledger. On the 6th of February last I received these two passes from accused. The entry in the loan ledger is in my handwriting. These are the two loan cheques made out by me on the 6th of February. After they had been signed by the Secretary, I made them over to the accused. On the 7th of April I received some passes and *chitties* from the accused. Passes for 225 chests and *chitties* for 335 chests. *Chitties* are saleable in the market. These are the passes, and they bear Solomon's signature on the back. On that day he went up to see Mr. Lewis, the Chief Accountant, but I don't remember if he saw anyone else. Mr. Lewis sent for me and ordered me to give him that loan and also to renew the old loans. This is the entry I made on the 7th of April. I made out this loan cheque and sent it along with the securities to Mr. Balfour for signature, and after that I made it over to the accused. I received this demand loan slip for Rs. 67,000 on the 17th of April from the accused and after the credit was entered returned him the *chitties* for 335 chests, taking a receipt from him on the back of the slip.

Baney Madhub Mullick, recalled, said :—I am a transfer writer in the Bank of Bengal. I received a cheque with this demand loan slip on the 17th of April. This is it, and it is signed by accused. I know his signature. On receiving it I signed it and initialled the credit slip and entered it in the transfer book. This is the entry made by me. I credited the amount Rs. 67,000 to the loan account. An entry is made in the general abstract book by Gudadhur. Mohendro Nath Roy keeps the Loan account. I produce four cheques drawn by Solomon on the 21st of January ; they are all signed by the accused. The persons in whose favour the cheques are drawn, with the exception of the Chartered and Hongkong Bank, have no account with the Bank of Bengal. The cheques in favour of the two Banks were credited to those Banks, and the entries appear in the payment transfer Books and the Credit Abstract. On the 6th of February accused drew three cheques. They are all signed by him (one in favour of the Bank of Bengal for Rs 15,000, one favouring the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for Rs. 3,74,000, and one favouring Mamaji Asonji for Rs. 11,000.) They were presented to me, and I credited the one for Rs. 15,000 to Solomon's loan account. This (produced) is the loan slip on which I signed my name and sent on to Gudadhur. The cheque for Rs. 3,74,000 I credited to the Hongkong Bank. This is the entry. The cheque for Rs. 11,000 I credited to the National Bank of India. I produce seven cheques and a debit voucher drawn by accused on the 7th of April. They all came to me for payment (one in favour of Naurinal Bhaurain for Rs. 15,000, one for Hurdutt Roy for Rs. 25,000, one for Buckraj Shaw for Rs. 4,000, one for Narain Dass Bangee Lall for Rs. 8,000, one for Hurdutt Roy again for Rs. 18,000, one for Hurdutt Roy Chumeria for Rs. 11,000, one for Ram Narain Nursing Dass for Rs. 14,000, and the debit slips for Rs. 17,197 for interest on accused's loan account. I produce two cheques drawn and signed by Solomon on the 8th of April. They come to me for payment (one favouring Elias S. Gubboy and Co. for Rs. 2,21,250, and the other in favour of the Hongkong Bank for Rs. 40,000). Besides the seven cheques drawn by Solomon on the 7th there was another cheque for Rs. 1,54,000, which I cannot find. Russick Lall Roy is the record keeper. This is the debit to Solomon of the Rs. 1,54,000 showing the credit to the Bank and Government account, and is in my handwriting. I made the transfer ; it appears in the receipts of the Government Account Department Book. Hurry Dass Chunder has charge of Solomon's current account.

At this stage the case adjourned till Tuesday week, the 27th instant.—*Englishman.*

Holloway's Pills.—Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.—Most diseases of these depurative organs arise from obstructions, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for such chronic affections as liver enlargements, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and if neglected lay the foundation of organic diseases. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted for the young and delicate ; their gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism these Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.

MATHERAN.

A FEW notes on my holiday visit to this charming retreat will, I hope, interest my readers, both those who may some day think of going up there, and also those who have no such intention, but whom even a glimpse of those refreshing heights may cheer amidst the hot, dry surroundings of Mhow. *Narel*, the station for Matheran, is just 24 hours distant from Mhow, including an awkward wait of 3½ hours, which has to be made at Kalyan. From Narel there is a ride of nearly 7 miles up to the centre of the hill, where the hotels mostly are placed. The first 4 miles are at this season pretty hot and dry, but once in the woods, with which the top of the hill is literally covered, the change is most delightful. The top of the hill, which is 2,300 feet above sea-level, is a plateau entirely covered with trees and shrubs, of irregular shape, about 8 miles long by 3½ broad, and with numerous points which jut out on to the plain, and to each of which there has been made an excellent path for riding or walking. There are nearly 40 miles of such roads, intersecting the whole plateau, and leading to every point of interest. These roads are cut right into and through the jungle, so that everywhere one may be in shade, even in the very middle of the day. None of these trees are very large, —they are too thick to attain much size,—but they are very beautiful in their varied hues and shades of green. Some of the commonest are the Jambal, the Jamood, the Wild Mango, the Peepul, the Kambal, the Bomba, and the Asanah. I give the names as I heard them from the natives, and do not guarantee my spelling. Several of these are dark evergreens, contrasting with the lighter shades of the summer trees, and all combine to give a mass of cool shade, most restful to the eye wearied by the glare and dust of the plains, or of such dry places as our Mhow plateau.

Indeed the trees are, I think, the great attraction of Matheran, and give it a coolness, which is partly of the imagination,—for the actual temperature was not very much lower than that of Bombay itself. I was told, however, that the coolest month is May, and I left at the end of April. From the "points" beautiful and extensive views are gained,—on one side the City of Bombny and the Harbour being plainly seen on a clear day, 20 miles off, and on the other, the bare yet picturesque hills towards Poona and Lanowli. At all the chief points garden seats are placed, seated on which one can scan the beauties of the distant scene, and enjoy the contrast between the arid hills and plain around, and the cool verdure close by. The supply of ponies is excellent, both as to number and quality, and the charge is moderate, viz., Re. 1 for a single ride, or Rs. 2 for the day. Good Lawn-Tennis Courts are provided, and a small and very poor Library, which last the present Superintendent, Dr. Wilkins, hopes soon to improve or remove to another part of the hill. There is a nice little Church, served, during the season, by the Cathedral clergy, one of whom comes up from Saturday to Monday. When there is no Padri, the Superintendent reads Service on Sunday evenings. The Evening Service is very well attended, and there is a choir of ladies and gentlemen, who sang, I thought, very nicely, but *too fast*. If the congregation is to join in, there must be a steady pace, even in the smallest buildings. Lastly, I may mention that the hotels are distinctly good for a hill station, especially one where the season is so short. I stayed at "The Alexandra" (Pinto's), and found it very comfortable, and not over-crowded. Matheran has a short year, for, as the Library book informs visitors, "The year here begins on October 1st and ends on June 15th." The other 3½ months are *blotted out* by the rains.—*Mhow Church Magazine.*

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE third annual meeting of members of the above Chamber took place on Monday evening at No. 18, Strand Road, with Babu Juggernath Khannah, president, in the chair. The annual report was taken as read. From that it appeared that the Chamber had increased the number of its paying members to 60, and that its financial condition was ample for its requirements. The receipts for the year amounted Rs. 1,700, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,473.

The chairman said that at first sight little in the way of progress might be said to have been achieved, but the little that had been done meant a great deal, and the Chamber had no reason to be disheartened. It was no easy task to get other people to fall in with their views. No one could think seriously of the objects of the promoters of the Chamber, namely, the development of inland trade, without feeling how wide could be its sphere of usefulness and how far-reaching the consequences of the measures which might from time to time be adopted by the Chamber. The capital that the Chamber represented, and the outlet which it found into the interior districts combined to invest its proceedings with a dignity and importance which should not be lost sight of. They had hitherto maintained a straight course, and his best hopes would be realised if the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce kept clear of matters which were irrelevant to its legitimate objects.

A SHIP ASHORE ON PALMYRAS REEF.

A TELEGRAM received on Monday morning at Calcutta reported a ship ashore on Palmyras Reef, at the mouth of the Hughli. She was said to be bearing east by south half south from north east point, Short's Island. It transpired that the vessel was the Soudan, belonging to the British and Eastern Shipping Company, Liverpool, and built at Stockton in 1885. She has a cargo of salt, and was bound from Liverpool to Calcutta, being out for a hundred and nineteen days. She is a ship of 1,699 tons register, built by Messrs. Richardson, Duck, and Co. She is 250·8 feet long, 39·0 feet broad, and 24·1 feet deep. There are two other British vessels of the same name, but less tonnage which belong, respectively, to Liverpool and Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia.

MR. J. R. HATHERLY, Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals, has been granted eighteen months' furlough ; Mr. R. B. Joyner, of the Hyderabad Canals, being appointed to act in his absence.

THE season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 20th, are summarised in the following general remarks :—Standing crops good. Harvesting of late crops completed, except in parts of four districts. Preparations for next season's early crops progressing generally, and sowing commenced in Karachi and Belgaum. Fodder scarce in 2 talukas of Karachi and one of Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona and Dharwar. Water scarce in 4 talukas of Nasik and one of Dharwar. Agricultural stock poor in 4 talukas of Nasik, 2 of Karachi, and one of Hyderabad.

THE following teams have entered for the Quetta District Polo Tournament, which commences on the 2nd June next :—The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Durham Light Infantry, the 7th Bombay Cavalry, and the Quetta Nondescripts. The Royal Artillery may also enter a team, but they are at present out in camp. The polo-ground, which has not been played on throughout the winter, is now in capital condition and is probably one of the finest in India. The move from the winter to the summer ground will take place next Wednesday, the 21st, when a match, British Infantry *vs.* Cavalry and Staff, will be played. Polo is now in a flourishing condition at Quetta, as there are about twenty regular players.

THE complaints of wrong assessment by the officers in charge of the Lower Ganges Canal during last year seem abnormally numerous, says the *Pioneer*. In the preceding year the number was 1,457, whereas last year it rose to 2,248—an increase of over fifty per cent. The rise, we are told officially, is attributed to the floods in July and August, and to the rain in February, which obscured the marks of irrigation and made it difficult to determine whether some fields had been irrigated or not ; but while this may be accepted as a partial excuse, it scarcely explains all the cases. If we examine the chief grounds of complaint we find the majority to be founded on error in the name of the cultivator, clerical error in calculation, error in description of the crop, and error as to the source of irrigation. In all these cases the question is obviously not one of mistaking non-irrigated for irrigated land, which is the only kind of blunder attributable to the obscuration of irrigation marks by floods.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER HOME.—Of all the petty annoyances incidental to life in India, none are so trying to the temper or so conducive to the multiplication of Adjectives as PRICKLY HEAT.

Friction by hand or friendly posts and corners relieve one moment to make it worse the next, and were it not that KEMP & Co. provide a remedy for every ill, and PRICKLY HEAT in particular, life would be unbearable. Their "COAL TAR" SOAP at 12 as. per packet of 3 tablets, if used daily, soothes the irritability of the skin, and makes life worth living again.

For those who prefer a Dusting Powder, KEMP & Co.'s THYMOLITE at Re. 1 per box is admirable, and wonderfully efficacious.

MODERN DINNERS.

WHAT appears most striking in the decorative methods now in vogue, remarks a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*, is a certain failure in the sense of proportion which is becoming more pronounced each season, and is hurrying people into extravagances that are bound sooner or later to bring about a reaction in favour of simplicity. It was one thing to adorn a dinner table artistically with flowers and fruit—although fruit on the table is hardly now permissible—but it is another thing altogether to build up with infinite pains and expense a colossal decorative trophy, with birds and butterflies, squirrels aloft and rabbits below, burrowing under flower-covered faggots, around which space is barely left here and there for the plate of an unfortunate diner, who struggles with trails of ivy dabbling in his soup, and sprays of maidenhair and mimosa bending into his wine-glass, like weeping-willows round a duck-pond, while he gets through his dinner with as uncomfortable a premonition of earwigs and creeping things as if he were assisting at that most discomposing of social entertainments, a genuine picnic. The evil does not seem likely to end here, however. We are warned of further developments in the immediate future. The scheme of decoration is to undergo expansion, and to rise above the table and to take in its surroundings. The covering ceilings with blooms fixed in wooden frames was practised with considerable effect at some entertainments last season. Recently a young lady arranged a dinner-table above which, as part of the decoration, floated gauze clouds within whose folds birds and butterflies were imprisoned. If this fancy endure until next summer, we may expect many strange metamorphoses to take effect in London dining-rooms, and the liberty of the subject is likely to be interfered with by arbitrary restrictions being imposed upon the colour and fashion of the ladies' dresses. Not long ago the introduction of a new form of menu card, in the shape of a ship in full sail, inspired a dinner-giver to carry out the idea in its integrity, by making the centre ornament of her table a blue satin ship with the rigging outlined with button-roses, the lady guests being requested to attire themselves in blue satin dresses, made in nautical fashion, with wreaths of roses perched on one side of the head. In this case only the daughters of the house, whose style the costume probably suited, were sufficiently impressed with the solemnity of the farce to think it necessary to dress up to the menu card.

We do not, certainly, eat as much as we used to do; or, at any rate, we do not deem it necessary to overpower the guest at our table with the number and the vastness of the dishes which we force upon his notice. The city is always a criterion of high living, and the change which has gradually come about in City dinners is significant of the general reformation. There is a certain club in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, which has long enjoyed a unique reputation for its dinners, which are as well esteemed now as in the far-off days of the fifties, although their composition shows a considerable difference. A comparison of recent menus with those of thirty or forty years ago, which are preserved in the album—something of a gastronomic curiosity —which is kept under lock and key by the secretary, is instructive. Dining *was* dining in those days, and, when a House Dinner was toward, the City fathers would have thought themselves hardly treated if their bill of fare had not provided at least four soups—two thick and two clear ; of fish, six or eight items, at the lowest reckoning ; of haunches of venison, saddles of mutton, sirloins of beef, enough for half-a-dozen dinners of these degenerate days ; while of *entrees*, sufficient, so far as numbers go at least, to fill a week's menus of the Savoy and Metropole. We have changed all that, and it is as well, for we probably still eat a great deal more than is good for us ; and it is to be hoped that, in course of time and enlightenment, we may come with satisfaction to the luxurious simplicity of "original" Walker's ideal Christmas dinner—crimped cod, woodcock, and plumpudding. In the meantime, while we have yet to run the gauntlet of many courses, it is well to bear in mind that the dinner is *the* thing, and that a lavish expenditure in orchids, French dolls, and Palais Royal frivolities is not inconsistent with economy in the wine-bill and a low standard of achievement in the matter of ices and *entremets*.

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE German fleet and all Major Wissmann's steamers sailed south from Zanzibar on April 29. It is an open secret (the *Times* correspondent says) that they have gone to bombard Kilwa, assisting the land attack by Major Wissmann and 1,200 Soudanese troops, which takes places at the end of this week. Kilwa is reported to be most strongly fortified, and if the natives make a stand, which is improbable in view of the fire from the ships, very severe fighting may be anticipated. Her Majesty's ship Turquoise has also proceeded south with Consul Berkeley on board, for the purpose of protecting British interests in Kilwa.

A German steamer sailed on April 29 for the Congo with 400 mixed slaves and freemen recruited here for the Congo Railway. The same correspondent says :—The German authorities subjected the labourers to a searching official inspection, and it is to be presumed that all was found legally right, as the ship was permitted to leave. Nevertheless, I cannot repeat too often that this enforced Congo emigration involves grievous injury to the real interests of Zanzibar, and, as the Arabs all acknowledge, increases the demand for slaves. The complete failure of the meat supply, in consequence of the cattle plague, has produced famine prices in Zanzibar for all the necessaries of life. The fleet has nothing but salt provisions.

Emin Pasha, with 600 porters, five German officers, and a large body of Nubian soldiers, has left Bagamoyo on an expedition to the interior. He will probably visit the north end of Lake Tanganyika.

It is rumoured in Zanzibar that Emin Pasha has pledged himself to endeavour to monopolise all the trade of Central Africa for the Germans, so that none shall henceforth reach the British sphere.

A Coptic clerk now in Cairo, who was one of the men in the employment of Emin Pasha at Wadelai, has been carefully examined by Mason Bey regarding the revolt of Emin Pasha's forces. The clerk declares that the revolt was caused solely by the Governor's arbitrary conduct, and his desire to surrender the Equatorial Province to the Mahdi. He also states that Emin Pasha sent three messengers to the Mahdi offering to surrender the province, but that they were stopped by his own officers. This fact coupled with the Governor's conduct, the Coptic clerk avers, led to the revolt. Mason Bey considers the statement credible.

Letters received in Zanzibar report that the caravan of Mr. F. J. Jackson, one of the officers of the British East Africa Company, who left the station of Machakos last August for the north-eastern end of Lake Victoria Nyanza in order to open up the country, and possibly assist Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition, has reached Uganda. It is added that Mr. Jackson has concluded treaties with M'Wanga and his chiefs, placing the king and his country and all the Uganda territory and possessions exclusively under the influence of the British company.

MR. R. KNIGHT, C. S., has been allowed an extension of leave for five months.

MR. S. K. NARIMAN, Resident Veterinary Officer, Bombay Veterinary College, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

MR. A. SHORE has been confirmed in his appointment of Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

SURGEON J. CRIMMIN, V. C., has been appointed to act as Obstetric Physician at the J. J. Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon R. J. Baker.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending the 20th May was 361, equal to a death-rate of 19·44 per annum per thousand, as against 536, the corresponding period of last year, and 456 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 134 died from fevers ; 35 from phthisis ; 36, diseases of the nervous system ; 45, affections of the respiratory organs ; 15, diarrhœa ; 4, dysentry ; 4, still-born ; 24, old age and debility ; and 3, accidents and violence. The classified list shows : Buddhist or Jain, 15 ; Brahmin, 16; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other castes, 156; Hindu outcastes, 43 ; Mussalman, 90 ; Parsi, 5 ; Native Christian, 11 ; European, 3 ; Eurasian 1 ; Negro African, 3. The total number of births registered was 241 as against 268 the corresponding week of last year ; and 274, the average on the last five years.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Purer mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

AFTER Mr. Currie had given evidence Mr. Alexander McHinch, merchant, was examined by Mr. Constable : (Witness is shown exhibits A and B.) There is very little difference in the quality of these pieces. If anything, exhibit B is a shade inferior. Exhibit B is in my opinion calculated to deceive a native, as they both would be taken to be Pahlwans in the belief that he was purchasing exhibit A. I think it is a colourable imitation within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. August Thole, merchant, examined by Mr. Constable : I know a little about piece-goods. (Is shown exhibits A and B.) My opinion is that a native who had purchased exhibit A and knew the cloth would not take exhibit B for it. But one who only purchased the cloth by looking at the figures and number, which is customary, would easily be deceived. The quality of exhibit B is inferior to that of exhibit A. The combination of the number with the mark would certainly have a value. I know the mark of Messrs. Ralli Brothers Pahlwan shirtings, but I do not know the number.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leggett.—My knowledge of piece-goods is not very extensive. For some time past the European firms of Karachi have been writing to each other about numbers. It is usual for the firm using the number later to give way to the other firm. I know of no particular case in which there has been an enquiry as to which firm had first used a number. My firm had received a complaint from Ralli Brothers that we were using their number. We referred the matter to Manchester, and that number was not again used by us. The goods with the number objected to may have been partly in the market and partly in our godowns. The objection related only to future importations. The giving up of a number alone is a matter of etiquette and courtesy among piece-goods merchants, and not a matter of compulsion. I do not think Ralli Brothers could insist upon our discontinuing the use of the number alone. My opinion is that the number alone could not be objected to, as otherwise a firm may reserve to itself all the numbers. I do not call the stamp alone on A and BB colourable imitations. BB is more of an imitation of B than of A. I think it (the stamp alone) is a colourable imitation of B. I would call O and P colourable imitations of each other. This piece of cloth now shown to me is spotted shirtings (put in and marked PP). It bears the No. 1201, and is sold by our firm. This other piece is also spotted shirting and bears the No. 1291, and is sold by Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co (put in and marked 22). This is another piece, spotted shirtings sold by us No. 1500 (put in and marked RR). This other piece is also spotted shirtings No. 1500, and is sold by, (put in and marked SS.) This piece of grey shirtings is sold by us as No. 1,000 (put in and marked TT). The other piece is also No. 1,000 (put in and marked UU). I think ours is the better quality. I should call the designs a colourable imitation. I cannot say which is the original and which the imitation. DD and EE are the same quality of cloth. I cannot say which bears the original number.

Re-examined by Mr Constable.—To-day for the first time I have seen exhibit UU. There is no harm likely to arrive in using the same No. 1201 on spotted shirtings. BB and A are both grey shirtings, but one is a light cloth, and the other a heavy one. If the cloths were similar and the numbers the same on both exhibits a person who was ordering the one merely on its number and mark as is ordinary, might easily be mistaken by the other, but not if he had seen and known the original quality of the cloth.

Mr. Charles Worthington, merchant : I know something about piece-goods. (Is shown exhibit A and B.) I think that one is an imitation of the other. Up-country dealers send orders for shirtings by giving the trade-marks and number. A dealer in Karachi having orders to send the Pahlwan brand shirtings No. 1,201 might substitute exhibit B for exhibit A if he could not get the latter article.

Charles Worthington, recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Legget, said: I think B is a colourable imitation of A, I think the importer of B has copied the Stamp of Ralli's. By that I mean the No. 1201 and the figures. The figures and the stamp I consider the figures of wrestlers on A similar to the figures of men with the clubs on B. The men in the figures are very nearly the same in both. They are got up in the same way with the only difference that in one they are wrestling and in the other they are with clubs. There is a slight difference in the position of the figures in each. The figures on B. are different to those on A. I should consider the figures on BB a colourable imitation of A, if it were on the same kind of cloth as A. As the cloths stand they are not colourable imitations. The stamp on B is very similar to that on BB, and I should certainly call them colourable imitations. The trade mark on A is the two wrestlers. There is also a figure of a ring with the words "Trade-mark," I suppose, that is also a trade mark for this quality of cloth. On B there is no ring nor the words "Trade-mark" nor "Pahlwan Mark." On A there is no Ralli Brothers' name, on B there is the name of Ramji Luckmidass. I consider that the figures on A and B are very similar that the number is in the same type and size, and the same colour of ink. Therein is the colourable imitation. I cannot say whether it would or would not be a colorable imitation, if the figures were of a different size, type, and ink. I do not think the absence of the ring with the words "Trade-mark" on B of any importance. I really do not know it may or it may not. The stamp gives every importance to the cloth. I cannot say whether the figures on CC are wrestlers or not. The figures on CC are different from those on A and are not in themselves any imitation ; but if there were on the same kind of cloth as A ; with the general get up of A and the number they might be a colourable imitation. I should say A is the better cloth. I mean the cloth A. I do not remember ever having come across B. All our piece-goods are stamped before they are shipped, and as far as I know they are put on by the shipper and not by the manufacturer. The number is put on to denote the quality and would be called a trade description. NN is sold by my firm. The quality of cloth is not the same as OO. The numbers are different. I should say O and P are colourable imitations. (Mr. Legget puts in two pieces of cloth which are marked respectively VV and WW.)

Witness is asked—"Do you say one is a colourable imitation of the other"?

Witness declines to answer. The question not being a fair one ; one of the exhibits being the cloth sold by his firm. Mr. Constable states that he advises the witness to decline to answer the question, on the ground that such answer may incriminate him. Mr. Legget contends that the ground is not one on which the witness can be excused from answering the question. As the question is as to a matter in issue I allow it ; but Mr. Legget states that after the remark made by the Court, he will not insist on an answer. This piece of White Shirtings has No. 20 (put in and marked XX.)

It is sold by

I do not consider it a colourable imitation either of VV or WW. It is a different cloth altogether. The Queen's-head stamp is an open stamp in the market, anybody can use it, as the Queens's-head cannot be used as a trade-mark. I can get forty different kinds of cloth with the Queen's-head on. I say there can be a colourable imitation only when the cloth in both is the same, and the marks and stamp very similar so as to mislead a purchaser. I have personally received no orders from up-country for the Pahlwan brand. I should say YZ and AA are colourable imitations of the other. An up-country dealer, on writing to his agent in Karachi for Ralli Brothers' mullmull H. 28 stating the price per piece would get it, but if his agent here could not get that cloth and the price named he might substitute another, say, Ritchie Steuart's mullmull H 28. An open number, is one which has been in use simultaneously by several firms for some years without objection by either of them. Even if the other firm were to have begun to use the number years after mine, if I had allowed two or three years to elapse without finding it out, then I cannot insist upon giving up the number as it is not worth protecting.

Re-examined by Mr. Constable.—There can be open stamps. If Ralli Brothers had a number on a six annas shirting and Ritchie Stewart on an eight rupee shirting there could be no objection. It is usual to put a different number on each different quality of cloth so as to distinguish one from the other. YZ and AA are different widths. There could be no imitation there, as a dealer would not give Rs. 4 for a piece of cloth which was worth only Rs. 2, because of difference in the widths. When I gave my answer in cross-examination I did not know they were of different widths made by the same manufacturer. It is usual to put the same number on cloth of different widths on white mulls, but not in the case of white shirtings. I can give no instance of an open number used by only two merchants. The number to be put on goods is generally determined by the merchant out here who gives the order. This is also so with regard to the stamp and all the marking. The merchant gets his instructions from the dealer. The cloths A and B B are different altogether.

To the Court.—We did use this stamp on B about five years ago, but as we found it resembled Ralli Brothers too clearly, we voluntarily gave it up. We got the stamp about five years ago ; from, I think, Sydney Hudson of Manchester.

Issurdass Assumul, broker to Ralli Brothers, examined by Mr. Constable, said : I know exhibit A, I purchased exhibit B through Ramchund Marvari. I say that the marks exhibit B would interfere with our trade in exhibit A, as they both have Pahilwan and the said number on them. Exhibit B was purchased from Ramji Luckmidass (accused) about a month ago. I informed Mr. Giro of this. I heard that accused was selling cloth of the Pahilwan brand, and so I ordered a *than* to be purchased to see it. Exhibit A has been in the trade before I joined Ralli Brothers five years ago. The No. 1201 is always used to denote this particular quality of shirtings. Previous to the last one and a half years we sold exhibit A in large quantities. Since then the sales have been greatly reduced. I believe this is due to the sale of exhibit B shirtings. The No. 1201 is well known in Karachi. I know the Musjid mark, and No. 425 drills are sold with that mark and number. Ralli Brothers do not sell drills in Karachi with that mark and number, but only in Bombay. We are not allowed to sell drills with that mark and number in Karachi. If we were allowed to use this Musjid mark and No. 425 on these drills we would get a better price and a larger sale for these drills. We sell grey jacconets in Karachi with the Pahilwan stamp. In Bombay we sell grey jacconets with a lion rampant No. 184. We sell the same quality of cloth here, but without a lion rampant and the number, as we are not allowed to do so. We use instead the Pahilwan and No. 2650. If we could use the lion rampant and No. 184 on the Karachi grey jacconets, we could get a better price. I do not think we would get a better price if we used the Pahilwan mark and the No. 184. I know Ralli Brothers' No. 51 grey jacconetts. We are not allowed to sell grey jacconets in Karachi with that number, though we sell the same quality cloth in Karachi. We use here the No. 2500. If we used the No. 51 on the grey jacconets sold here, we could get better price. I know Ramsarn. I got six pieces of cloth from him ; exhibit B is one of them. The six pieces were marked like this.

Cross-examination reserved.

Ramsarn Sitaram, broker, examined by Mr. Constable : I bought this piece of cloth (exhibit B) from accused's shop about two months ago. I bought six pieces like this for Rs. 4-13-0 a piece. I gave the pieces to Esardass, as he had ordered them.

Leighton Buchanan Kerr, merchant, assistant, Ritchie Stewart, examined by Mr Constable—(Witness is shown exhibits A and B) : Assuming that the exhibit A is the original mark, I shall say that B is a colorable imitation of it. The word "Pahilwan" explains the figures. The word "Pahilwan" would also apply to the figures in exhibit B. I say that B is a colorable imitation of A, because of the number, the stamp, the figures, and the general get-up. A is a better quality shirting. I know Ralli Brothers' No. 51 grey jacconets. I have been carrying on business in Bombay since 1881, and during that period my firm has imported large quantities of grey jacconets. The quality of jacconets referred to as Ralli Brothers' No. 51 is so well known that it would be described by the number alone as being a sufficient description of the quality. There is also a stamp on this No. 51 grey jacconets. Most of the leading firms have one or two quality of cloths which are so well known by the number alone that up-country orders come down giving the description by the number alone. We have imported jacconets under No 442. They are as good as Ralli Brothers' No 51. We should not be considered as justified in putting No. 51 on our goods. Ralli Brothers' No. 51 was known in the Bombay market before we imported our No. 442. We get a lower price for our No. 442, because Ralli's cloth is well established and known by its No. 51, and our cloth is not so well known. If we could put on the No. 51 with our own stamp, the probability is that we could obtain the same price as Ralli's No. 51. I have been so informed by Bombay native dealers. A new number will not command the same price as an old and well known number.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leggett : My experience of Karachi is limited to about six or eight months. I was informed of the case before I gave my evidence about a fortnight or three weeks. The information was given without any special object. Until I received the subpœna I did not know I had to give evidence. Mr. Giro asked me to give evidence about four or five days before I came into court. He did not show me the pieces of cloth. He merely said it was a trade-mark case of number and stamp. I had seen both the pieces before I came into court. I gave my opinion on the point only to Mr. Ruttonsi ; he is in the firm of our piece-goods brokers. He bought the pieces and showed them to me. Until recently European firms in Karachi had the monopoly of introducing any piece-goods into the market. Ramjee Luckmidass has been importing piece-goods direct from Europe, because I presume he thinks he can make more money by so doing than by getting the articles through European firms. If native firms were largely to import piece-goods direct, that procedure would tend to diminish the import business in piece-goods by European firms. This is a sample of white shirtings introduced by our firm (put in and marked K). I cannot say whether the original sample came out with that No. 1500. I cannot express my opinion one way or the other about this No. 1500. I am engaged in the piece-goods department only in Bombay. I am of opinion that I have not imported the article now shewn me. The number on this is also 1500. (Put in and marked L.) This other article now shewn me is also not imported by us (put in and marked M) ; so also the other piece now shewn me is not imported by us, and is No. 1500. (Put in and marked N.) I should say, taking any one of them as the original No. 1500, the other number are imitations of it. There may be other No. 1500 in the market. This sample now shown me is called T cloth. It bears a stamp which we call Victoria and Lion No. 108, 24 yards. This has been imported by my firm ; the last being made in 1888 ; the first about 1887. I should say we have none now on hand. (Put in and marked O.) This other sample is also T cloth. It is one of Ralli Brothers' No. 108, 24 yards. (Put in and marked P.) The number and yards in P and O are the same. I do not consider the stamp on one a colorable imitation of the other. In these two cases, I should say that one party has infringed the rights of the other with regard to the number, but with regard to the stamp alone there is no infringement. I produce my stamp (put in and marked Q). This book has been sent out by our corresponding firm in Manchester. The same book might be sent to each branch of the firm in different towns, but not necessarily.

Re-examined : We in common with other merchants sometimes confine a certain number or a certain stamp to certain dealers only. I think every one of the marks in exhibit Q is made up in England. When a dealer purchases goods he usually wants a stamp to put on these goods ; for this purpose he looks into this book Q, and we will allow him to choose a stamp, provided the usage does not clash with any other competitor. This is especially so with the number, because we know that our stamps do not infringe upon any one else's stamps. The number is put on at the request of the dealer. We are not now importing T cloth with the mark and stamp as on exhibit O, as in October 1888 Ralli Brothers wrote complaining of our using No. 108, which they said was their number, and therefore we undertook to use it no longer. I cannot say whether the stamp on P is Ralli Brothers' exclusive mark, as I cannot say whether it is their registered trade mark. There are marks known as open marks. There are also open numbers. By an open number I mean a number used by several firms and no objection taken by any one of them to the use of it by the others. There are cases of open numbers in India. The original number is the number on the sample which first came out. A dealer buying the quality of cloth with that original number on it may choose to use another number with a mark, and the original number would still be the number on the cloth as originally imported. I should say that the imports of piece-goods from Bombay into Karachi has fallen off considerably of late. The imports from Bombay were and are generally and largely made by native dealers. Ruttonsi did not bring the pieces A and B to me on behalf of Ralli Brothers. I know the goblet or glass mark ; it is in use in Karachi on white shirtings. I know the firm who claim the right to use it, but I cannot say whether there are any imitations of it in the market.

Tainumull, merchant : I know Ralli Brother's No. 1201,

far as I can now tell they seem to me to be all those of the same quality. They are each of different widths and would be of different prices, but the quality is identical, though I shall like to look at my book first before making certain. I am unable to say of my own knowledge how up-country orders came for these fine white mulls. I have once seen the mark on the piece of cloth now shown me (put in and marked BB). I know that Graham and Co. claim this to be their registered trade-mark. The mark is similar to that on cloth A. I should say the mark on one would be taken for the other. Under certain circumstances I should object to Messrs. Graham & Co. using this mark on cloth of the same quality as cloth A. We got a telegram from our firm in Manchester, stating that they considered B an imitation of Graham's registered mark. I went over to Messrs. Graham's, and there saw the trade-mark, and both Mr. Croft and Mr. Dick assured me that they had not yet used the mark in Karachi. Had I known that the mark was being used in Karachi I would have objected to it. This mark on the piece of cloth now shown me is certainly a gross imitation of the mark on A, and I should certainly object to it on goods which might clash with our A. This is the first time I have seen it (put in and marked CC). It is grey shirting. The number on this piece of grey jacconet now shown is No. 2660. This is a well-known number of ours in Karachi. I infer from the name at foot of the mark that it is sold by Volkart Brothers in Karachi (put in and marked DD). This other piece of grey jacconet is ours (put in and marked EE). Ricardo Moler imitated one of our marks No. 18 in Bombay. We had a long correspondence, the result of which was that they agreed to discontinue the use of that numbers. They would probably do the same with this if we ask him to do so so, but we did not know of it before this. This piece of cloth is also grey shirting by Wilson Latham & Co. (put in marked FF). This other is also grey shirting No. 9009 sold by us (put in and marked GG). Both are of the same quality of goods, except that FF is better than GG. This other piece is also grey shirting by Dewhurst No. 107 with three tickets (put in and marked HH). This other piece of cloth is ours, and bears the same No. 107 with three tickets. It is also grey shirtings (put in and marked II.) I do not know whether that number was used prior to ours, we found out that this number was used by Latham, Abercrombie & Co. in Bombay. We objected to their use of it, and we were surprised to find that they had been using it almost as long as we, and that other firms had also been using it, and as no one objected to the use of it by the other, we ourselves did not further object. We understood it as an open number, because no one claimed it as their own, and it had been used by several firms without objection. We consider No. 107 a valuable number. This is a piece of grey shirting No. 1007 Rustomjee and Dewhurst (put in and marked JJ.) It has two tickets. This other is also grey shirting No. 1007 with three tickets and is ours (put in and marked KK). I cannot say which is the prior in use. The quality of both is about the same, except that JJ may be slightly superior to KK. This is a piece of white jacconet No. 648 Ritchie Steuart & Co. (put in and marked LL). This other piece is ours and is white jacconet No. 648 (put in and marked MM). I should object to the number being used by Ritchie Steuart & Co. This is the first time I have seen that number used by another firm. I cannot tell which is the prior number. This piece is white shirtings by Macfadyen & Co. No. S. G. 45 (put in and marked NN). This other piece is our cloth No. R 45 (put in and marked OO). Some of the numbers above referred to are open numbers, others are not, when Mr. Croft said that they were not using the mark BB in Karachi I was satisfied with the truth of that statement; if they had been using it in Karachi, I could not say what I would do until I had examined into the circumstances.

Re-examined by Mr. Constable.—I am quite prepared to prosecute any person acting in the same way as accused has done. We have had no ill-feeling against the accused, but have rather shown him the greatest forbearance. Numbers that are not valuable are not imitated. Imitations are mostly made of well-known and valuable numbers. The quality of BB is quite different from that of A. When we receive orders in office from the broker the number as well as the width of the fine white mulls are mentioned. The grey shirtings like exhibit A were first imported in width 37 inches, afterwards they were reduced to 36 inches, and we refused to sell any more of 37 inches. Later still they were reduced to 35, and then to 34 inches, and on each occasion we refused to sell any more of the larger widths. In the ordinary course of business the No. 1201 referred to in the exhibits V, W, and X would be put on the goods by the accused. In the year 1887 we did less business than in 1888. The prosecution has been initiated by the Karachi firm without any instructions from Bombay.

The case is still proceeding and the complainants have prayed that a commission may be issued to Manchester in England for the examination of Mr. Sydney Hudson on the grounds stated in the following affidavit:—

I, C. G. Giro, hereby make oath and state as follows:—

That I am in possession of clear grounds of information that the said Mr. Sydney Hudson is in a position to prove that the trade-mark in question was chosen by the defendant Ramji Luckmidass, and that the said Ramji Luckmidass himself ordered the No. 1201 to be marked on the goods in question.

The case is still proceeding.

TO MRS. GRUNDY.

Light eyelids that droop not in slumber,
Keen eyes that can pierce through a wall,
Strong brain no details can encumber
Of laps, indiscretion and fall,
Hard heart that allows no gradation,
But sheds the full measure of shame
On the purest that bows to temptation,
Our Lady of Blame.

I have seen thee in Custom's cold forum
Dispensing they judgments around,
From the glacial throne of decorum
With rigid formality crowned.
No mercy impairs thy decision
Thy sentence is ever the same
Sans hope of appeal or revision,
Our Lady of Blame.

One doom to the angel or devil,
A sun-mote thy balance will weigh;
Too high is thy standard in level.
Thy touchstone too keen in assay;
No sin whether faded by weeping,
Or blazoned in letters of flame,
Alas! for the fame in thy keeping,
Our Lady of Blame.

E'en anger divine, grace may leaven,
Thus David when choosing his ban
Clung close to the scourges of Heaven
And shrank from the mercy of man.
So I, when I fall or I falter,
Will creep with my broken down fame
Not to thee, but the foot of God's altar,
Our Lady of Blame.

Thou may'st snare the gazelle in thy springle,
May'st lay the wild horse by the heels,
Death comes in a dream of the dingle
Or lays his cold hands on the wheels—
But we spurn thy reins and thy traces,
Our necks are too stiff for the hame,
Our limbs scorn thy finical paces,
Our Lady of Blame.

Ah me! we poor offspring of sorrow,
We daughters and sons of the clay,
Drear winter may come with the morrow
The blossoms are blooming to-day.
So we wander through garth and through garden
Though thou standest by to proclaim
Our trespass, and travers our pardon,
Our Lady of Blame.

Stern tyrant! our tears are thy treasures
Our hearts when they ache are thy toys,
Tormented, we furnish thy pleasures,
Despairing, we flavour thy joys,
Our youth thou would'st winnow from passion,
Our life without laughter would'st frame,
Our world without sunlight would'st fashion,
Our Lady of Blame.

And *thou*, wert thou circumspect ever
When youth was at large in the vein,
Was life then a ceaseless endeavour
To stifle the heart in the brain?
Was it always the cult of *to prepon*,
Was obloquy ever thine aim,
Did'st ne'er lack a victim to step on?
Our Lady of Blame.

Thy virtues are iron-clad vices,
Thine ethics an ordered machine,
No human affection entices
Thy soul to leap over the screen,
The screen of a Prude's occultation,
Thy life would be vapid and tame
Were it not for the joys of damnation,
Our Lady of Blame.

Thine home is the realm of Cocytus,
Thy comrades the ghouls of the grave,
Then cease to convulse and affright us,
But cross thou the Stygian wave,
To the flame that for ever is burning,
The worm that no ravage can maim,
Depart without hope of returning,
Our Lady of Blame.

BULBUL, in the *Madras Mail*.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. STANLEY is a wealthy man, at last. So, at any rate, it is believed by those who know. Though liberal enough, he never squandered his money. He saved it. And when he returned from his last expedition to the Congo he invested it in land in the neighbourhood of New York. In the meantime, the value of that land is said to have gone up enormously, so that the explorer will reap a pretty plentiful harvest of dollars. Some have said that Mr. Stanley is rather grasping. There could not have been a greater libel on the man. Instead of asking for a reward for his services on the Emin Expedition, he offered not only to serve gratuitously, but to contribute largely to the funds of the journey. And when he did make up his mind to start for Africa, he deliberately sacrificed a lecturing tour in America, which would have brought him in a great many thousands of pounds.

Perhaps the best-looking man among the returned African explorers is Dr. Parke, the medical officer of the Expedition. He is tallish and erect, with a well-shaped, resolute head, and a determined expression of face. The eyes in particular convey that impression. That characteristic he possesses in common with Mr. Stanley. But Mr. Stanley is as short, stumpy, and stout as the other is tall, spare, and athletic. He is as tough as iron. To judge by his demeanour he must be as tired as his famous chief of the noise and fuss of lionising.

He pursued his medical studies in the Dublin schools of medicine, and on completing them, he entered the Army Medical Service. Besides battling his way through the entire Soudan campaign, he accompanied Lord Charles Beresford in his memorable dash up the Nile to Khartoum, "and it was only the other day in his cabin in the Undaunted Lord Charles told me," says Mr. J. R. Cox., M.P., "he never met in the British army or navy a finer fellow than Tom Parke. When Stanley was organising his expedition he asked Lord Charles Beresford if he could recommend him a man to undertake the post of physician, and Lord Charles at once advised him to secure Dr. Parke, if possible.

Continues Mr. Cox:—"How he sustained the high opinions of England's first sailor Stanley's own words best tell. The great explorer has frequently stated that he owed his life more than once to the great abilities and splendid courage of his physician. His further statement that 'Dr. Parke behaved towards women in the heart of Africa as he would towards ladies in London drawing-room' is the highest honor that can be conferred on the 'Young Apollo of the Stanley expedition. Mr. Cox concludes by expressing the hope that "the citizens of Dublin should testify in some way their appreciation of the additional laurels Dr. Parke has won for the ability and courage of Ireland's sons."

General Sir Henry Ponsonby, so well known as the Queen's private secretary, is a man above the middle height, with a shrewd, kindly face, grey hair, beginning to thin off, and a pointed beard. Sir Henry was born in Corfu, the son of a brave old soldier who had fought and had been wounded in the Battle of Waterloo. Sir Henry owes his present post largely to the notice taken of him by the Prince Consort. Her Majesty never forgets those whom her husband delighted to honour, and Sir Henry stood very high in the estimation of Prince Albert. He has held his post for twenty years, and must be getting somewhat tired of it by this time. Every document or letter addressed to the Queen, save those marked private, has to pass through his hands before reaching the hands of her Majesty, and then Sir Henry has the daily bother of making up that hotch-potch of names entitled the "Court Circular," and transmitting it to the London official responsible for its circulation. The General is no feather-bed soldier, nor has he reached his present rank by Royal favour only. He quitted himself like a man in the Crimea, but perhaps the ardest service he was ever in is that to which he now devotes his energies.

Emile Zola, the great realistic novelist, is endowed with remarkable powers of work. He is greedy of his time, so that he may bestow the more of it upon his work. He rises very early, and sits down to his desk almost at once. Zola has this peculiar trait—he never breaks his fast till half-past one in the afternoon. He drudges away all through the morning without even so much as nibbling a biscuit. His lunch, or late breakfast, over, he rests awhile and at three in the afternoon is at his desk again where he doggedly toils on until dinner time eight o'clock. Zola is hospitable and genial, but he keeps his circle of acquaintances down to a narrow limit. His guests of an evening are mostly his "disciples," young men who only too sedulously copy his method, although they can not compare with the "master." Emile Zola is a short stout bullet-headed man, dark-haired and dark-bearded. His mouth expresses his extraordinary power of will and determination of character and yet there is a *soupcon* of brutality about the thick, heavy lips which show through the clipped moustache.

M. Constans, the French Minister of the Interior, is a "strong" man, as the phrase goes. He shows it in his resolution to put down the projected May demonstrations in Paris. He showed it last year in the wonderful vigour with which he invalidated elections hostile to the Government. Republican as he is, he is as prompt as any hereditary despot to supersede law and justice by an Administrative Act. His latest proof of his being a strong man is his demand for 1,600,000 francs secret service money, to enable him to put down "conspiracies against the Republic." All this is disquieting.

M. Victorien Sardou, the French dramatist to whom our own stage owes so much, is a tall, clean-shaven man, of somewhat clerical appearance. His face is cast in a highly intellectual mould, and at first sight if you did not know him to be a distinguished man you would almost infer as much from his general look and bearing. Sardou is a brilliant talker, fond of society and a hardened diner-out. He has made a huge fortune by his plays, and has had the sense to keep it. Sarah Bernhardt and he have provided the dinner-tables of Paris with any amount of gossip. He is of course the divine dramatist, and the two are always quarrelling. Sardou has a very fine house at Paris and a veritable palace at Nice, which, it is said, cost him a million francs, or £40,000. Success has not spoiled Sardou. He is the Mæcenas of the struggling dramatists and literary men of Paris, and is as ready with his purse as he is lavish of his advice when it is asked. Sardou does not forget his young days, when, for six long years, he starved in a garret, and was on one occasion on the point of death from sheer hunger, when his landlady's daughter, like a ministering angel, discovered his condition, and brought him food.

In general knowledge of Africa no Englishman, we imagine, surpasses Commander Lovett Cameron. Not being a self-advertiser, or the time of his travelling performances not being sufficiently ripe for the contagion of social excitement, Commander Cameron has certainly not received more glory than his due. He was the first English traveller who crossed Africa from ocean to ocean. Knowing the horrors of African slavery, Commander Lovett Cameron is shocked at the report that an English Company in East Africa is compelled to use slave labour, on the ground that it can get no other. Free labour is to be had, says Commander Cameron. But whether or not, English employment of slave labour "under any circumstances whatever is indefensible."

To her many other accomplishments Madame Adelina Patti adds that of an expert angler. Just at the foot of her long Italian garden at Craig-y-nos runs a trout stream, said to be very rich in dainty fish. Madame Patti whips this stream with great patience, and often spends the entire day rod in hand. For fishing purposes she has invented a modification of the Bloomer costume which, of course, facilitates her movements, and lessens whatever risk she may run in whipping the stream. One thing, however, the Diva cannot and will not do, and that is remove the hooks from the jaws of her captives. She knows that fish do not suffer pain in the process, but nevertheless she shuns the operation, which, in her mind, is a cruel and a ghastly one. Madame Patti drives very well, but as a rule prefers to drive ponies rather than horses, fearing lest the latter might run away with her and become uncontrollable.

Alphonse Daudet is one of the most remarkable-looking men in Europe. His head is one of great beauty, exquisitely shapen, long, dark locks, falling over a white, broad forehead, eyes as black as any coal but brilliant with the light of Southern suns, the face itself a perfect oval, a full, dark beard and moustache, and a delicate, finely chiselled mouth. The novelist must always be looked for through a cloud of smoke. He is a slave to the weed, and, horrible to relate, always smokes grimy clay pipes.

The Duchess of Marlborough has had a very gay time since her arrival in New York a little more than a week ago, says the society editor of the *New York World*. She has gone to the theatre and the opera, and has been entertained continuously at lunches and dinners ever since her arrival. She has usually been back at the Brevoort House by five o'clock, and some scores of her old friends have taken the opportunity of calling on her. The Duchess has scarcely had a moment of time unoccupied since she put foot on New York soil.

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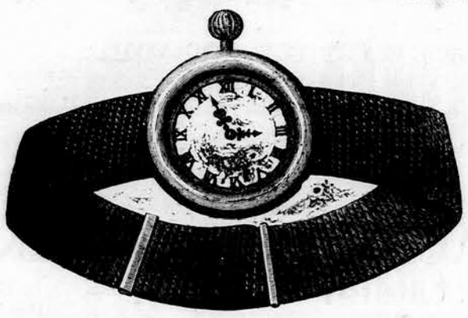

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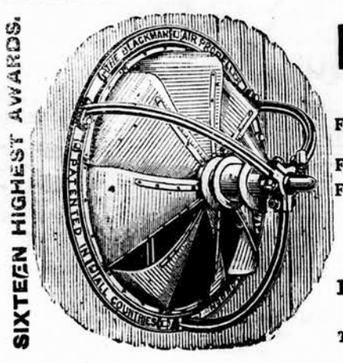

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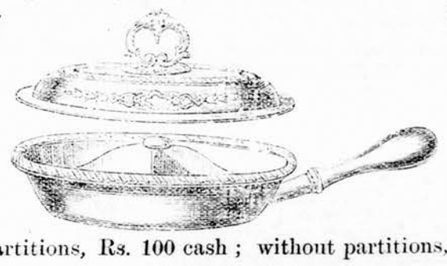

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